The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

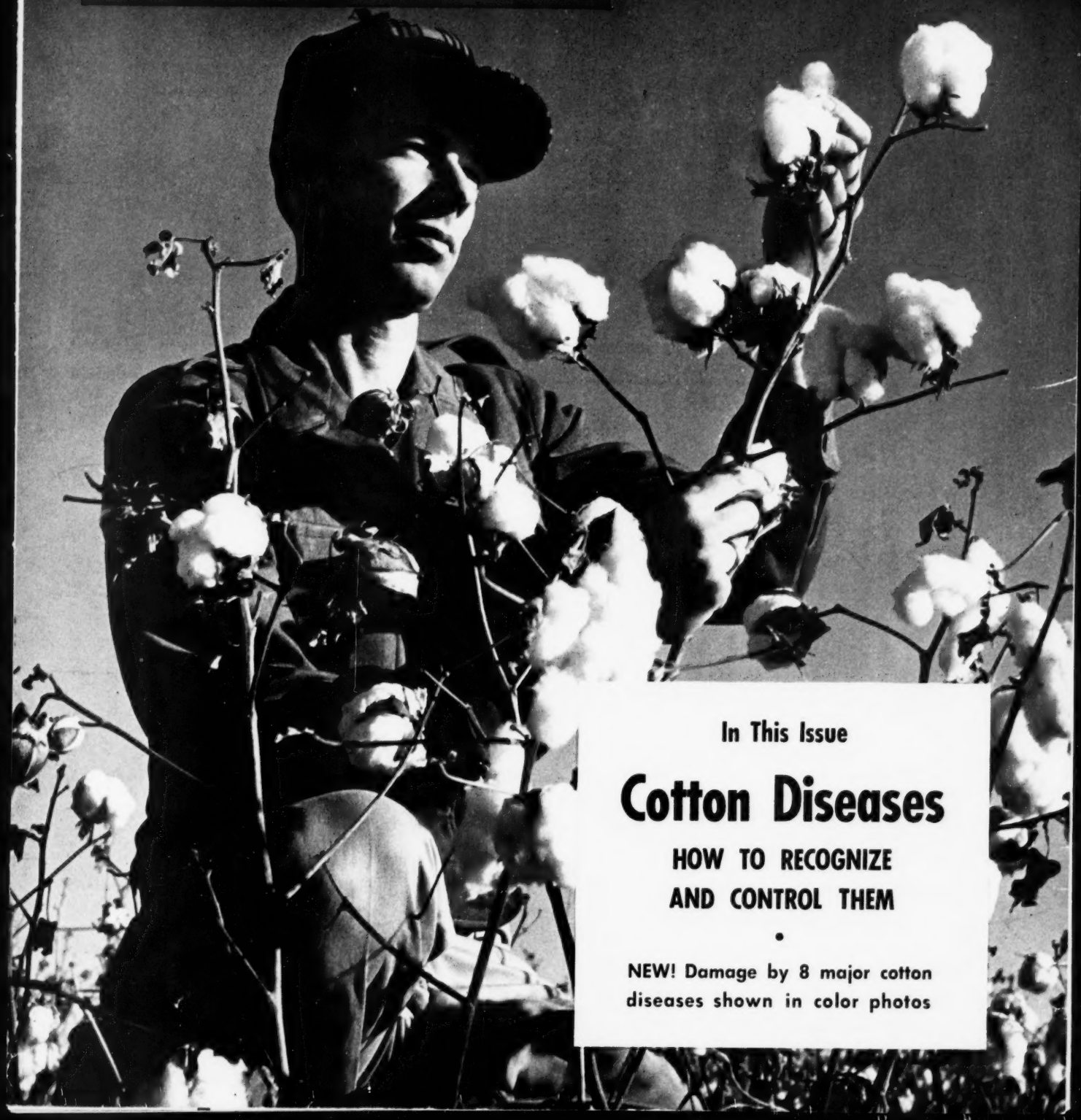
PRESS

54th year

APRIL 25, 1953

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



In This Issue

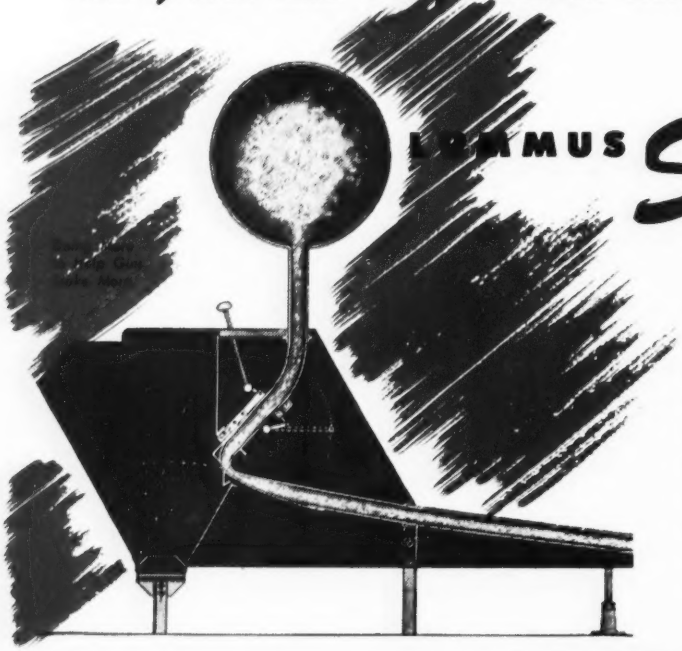
Cotton Diseases

HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND CONTROL THEM

•

NEW! Damage by 8 major cotton diseases shown in color photos

THE *First* AND *Only* CLEANER WITH NO MOVING PARTS AT ALL



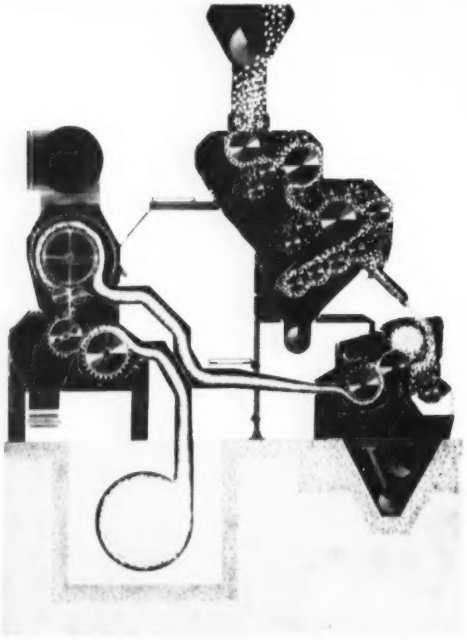
LUMMUS *Super-Jet*

It has nothing which can damage fibre or create neps. It has nothing which can chew up trash into flecks which damage the spinning quality of the lint. It has nothing to wear out or break. And it turns out lint faster than any 90-Saw Gin can feed it. Cotton buyers look for Super-Jet cotton, because it spins better. Write for Bulletin #639.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS · COLUMBUS • GEORGIA · MEMPHIS, TENN.



A Continental Combination

Unexcelled for Ginning and Cleaning

This sectional view shows flow of cotton through CONTINENTAL 4-X Extractor Feeder, "521" Brush Gin and Lint Cleaner combination.

An exclusive Continental feature of this Cleaner is the method of feeding so that the trash laden air coming from the Gin Stand with the cotton is separated from the cotton in the Condenser and passed out of the system through a separate duct and is not directed onto the saw cylinder. Thus there is no siphoning of trash-laden air back into the stream of cleaned lint. This results in an unexcelled lint cleaning job.

Bulletins describing in detail each of these Continental units are available on request.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

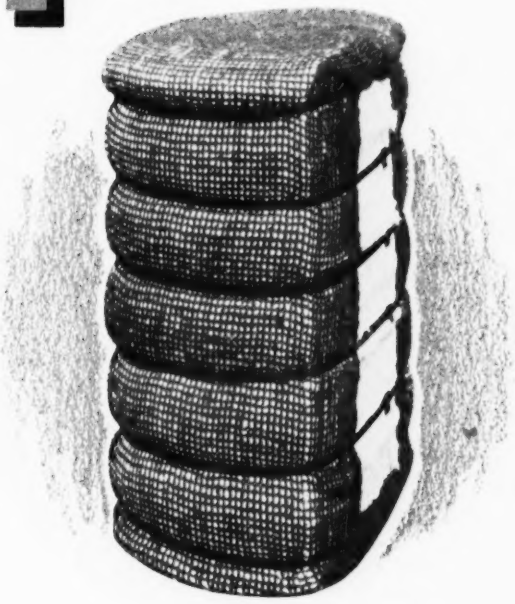
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA • *DALLAS* • *MEMPHIS*

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING

Carolina JUTE BAGGING



EXTRA STRENGTH

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.

TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.

MAXIMUM PROTECTION

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.

LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES

MACHINE-STRIPPED COTTON MAKES OUR BOARDMAN CONVEYOR BOXES WORTH MORE THAN EVER!

"Each year since 1950, the amount of machine-stripped cotton we've ginned has *doubled*—and I understand that's pretty typical through the cotton belt. Well, you know how rough that stripped cotton is . . . full of everything from sticks, stems and green bolls to clods and tramp metal. Stands to reason the more of that cotton we get, the more abrasion our conveyor boxes will have to take. And because we figure stripper harvesting is here to stay, we plan to stick with BOARDMAN conveyor boxes from now on. We've used others in years past, but none that can stand up to BOARDMAN boxes.

"From the time you install them, you can tell the difference. They're so nice and true, with no bellying out in the middle . . . and the flanges go together in a breeze, without a bit of waviness. But it's after they go up that BOARDMAN conveyor boxes really show up the rest. They're made *rugged,* with extra careful workmanship, and wear so well you'll forget you've got 'em. And like I say, that'll mean more than ever from now on."

- COMPLETE SYSTEMS
- CONVEYOR BOXES
- COVERS AND LININGS
- STANDARD OR SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION
- GATES AND OPENINGS TO ORDER

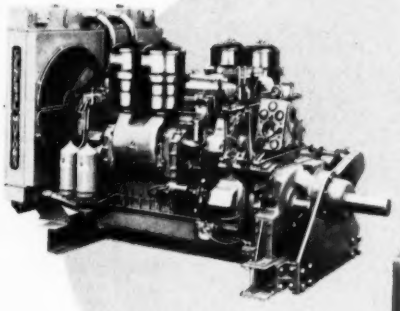
THE BOARDMAN CO.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
1403 S. W. 11TH ST. PH. MElrose 8-5435

Manufacturers of **SUPERBLAST** FANS
PORTA-LOADERS • PNEUMATIC SEED CLEANERS

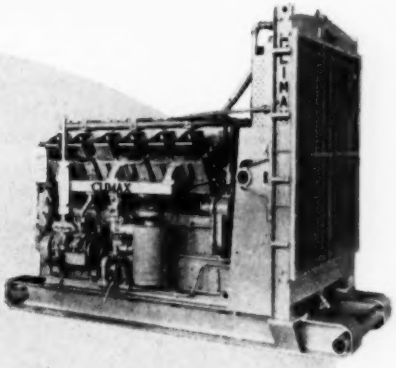
STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, INC.

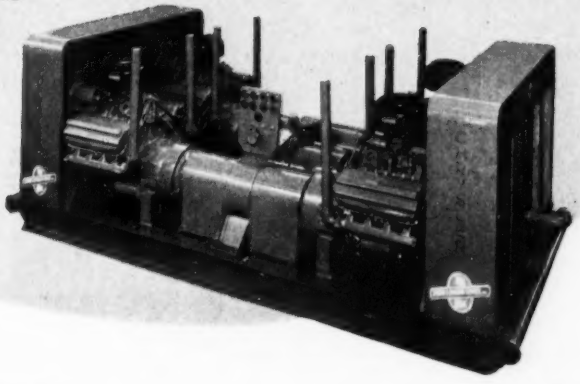
Remember this name if you use diesel, gasoline, gas or butane-



GM Twin

Climax Blue Streak





Chrysler Quad

HERE'S POWER *to cover every field . . .*

Whatever your power needs — irrigation, drilling rigs, marine, cotton gins — Stewart & Stevenson Services is equipped to give you a completely engineered power application, backed by the largest service organization in Texas. Stewart & Stevenson is now Texas distributor for Climax Blue Streak engines, completing the range of engines offered for users of natural gas, gasoline, butane, or diesel power. Call the Stewart & Stevenson branch nearest you for help in filling your power requirements.

STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, Inc.

Main Office and Plant: 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston 11, Texas. Phone WOodcrest 9691
Branches: Corpus Christi, Dallas, Lubbock, McAllen, Wichita Falls.
Representatives: San Antonio, Waco, Longview, Brownsville, Breckenridge.
Distributors of: General Motors Diesel Engines, Climax Blue Streak Engines, Chrysler Industrial and Marine Engines, Chicago Pneumatic Engines, Petter Diesel Engines, Gardner-Denver Pumps.
Fabricators of: Electric Power Units, Electrical Control Equipment, Portable Pumping Units, Truck Bodies, Hurricane Stalk Shredders.

PARTS... SERVICE

STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, INC.

Anytime Anywhere

THE NATION'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF GM DIESEL ENGINES

READ WHAT AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES REPORT ABOUT

Aramite* the mighty miticide

FROM 12 COTTON-GROWING STATES—when red spiders noticeably increase, use Aramite for rapid and effective control on cotton.

FROM CALIFORNIA—better results with Aramite than other chemical dusts for two-spotted spider mite control.

FROM TEXAS—99% mortality on Septanychus spider mite, 3 days after spraying cotton with Aramite.

*U. S. Pat. No. 2,529,494

Controls Red Spider Mite more effectively at economic dosages—also effectively controls many other types including Atlantic and Pacific Mites.

Results: More top-quality cotton.

Advantages: Non-hazardous, low cost per acre, works well with most commonly used insecticides and fungicides, harmless to mite-killing insects, longer residual effect.

Advise local supplier of your needs beforehand to insure availability.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
Naugatuck Chemical Division, Naugatuck, Connecticut

manufacturers of seed protectants—Spergon, Spergon-DDT, Spergon-SL, Spergon-DDT-SL, Phygon Seed Protectant, Phygon Naugets, Phygon-XL-DDT, Thiram Naugets, Thiram 50 Dust—fungicides—Spergon Wettable, Phygon-XL—insecticides—Synklor-48-E, Synklor-50-W—fungicide-insecticides—Spergon Gladiolus Dust, Phygon Rose Dust—miticides—Aramite—growth retardants and herbicides—MH-30, MH-40—pre-emergence weed killers—Alanap-I.

Laugh IT OFF

Stern father: "Young man, it is now past midnight. Do you think that you can stay here all night?"

Innocent young suitor: "Gosh! I'll have to telephone my mother first."

• • •

A guard from a lunatic asylum rushed up to a farmer on the road and said, "I'm looking for an escaped lunatic. Did he pass this way?"

The farmer puffed thoughtfully on his pipe. "What did he look like?" he asked.

"He's short and he weighs about 350 pounds."

The farmer looked at him in amazement. "How can a man be short and still weigh 350 pounds?"

"Don't be silly," retorted the guard testily. "I told you he was crazy."

• • •

If you would speak for all to hear,
Avoid the flowing cup.
For after too much bottled cheer,
Your tang gets toungled up.

• • •

"Judge," said the prisoner, "I don't know what to do."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the judge.

"I swore to tell the truth, but every time I try some lawyer objects."

• • •

A Washington office was visited by an efficiency expert. He stalked up to two clerks asking one, "What do you do here?"

Fed up with office politics, forms in quadruplicate, red tape, buck passing and, most of all, efficiency experts, he replied: "I don't do a thing."

Nodding, the efficiency expert made a note, turned to the second clerk and asked what his job was.

The second sufferer echoed, "I don't do a thing, either."

"Hmmm," said the expert, his eyes lighting up. "Duplication!"

• • •

Some people can stay longer in an hour than others in a week.

• • •

SHE'S THE KIND OF
THIS LIKE AT LOOK
A GIRL YOU

• • •

Braggart: "I'm strictly a self-made man."

She: "That's big of you to admit it. Lots of people would have blamed someone else."

• • •

A little boy came home from school with a terrible report card for January. "My goodness," said his mother when she saw it, "what happened?"

"Oh, nothing special," answered Billy, "you know how it is. Things are always marked down after the holidays."

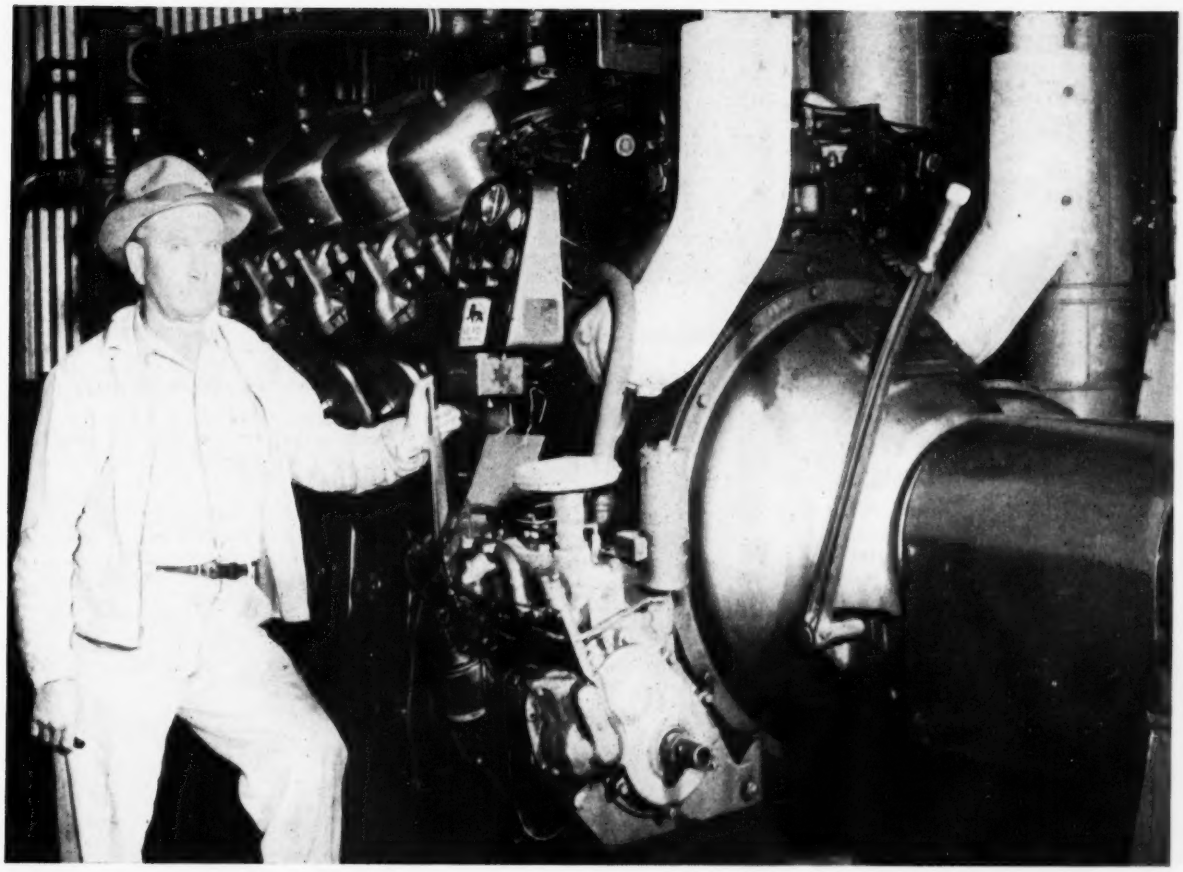
• • •

The mother was briefing her young daughter, who was about to return a little friend's call.

"If they ask you to stay for dinner," she instructed, "say 'no, thank you, I have dined.'"

But at the visit, the friend's father said, "Come along, my dear, and have a bite with us."

"No, thank you," the little girl replied, "I have already bitten."



6,954-bale season . . . fuel cost for **Le Roi** *L3460 only 8½c per bale!*

COTTON INDUSTRY POWER

PROMPT SERVICE • LOW FUEL COST • LESS DOWNTIME • AMPLE RESERVE POWER

Talk about low-cost power—Gilliam Gin Co., Inc., Gilliam, La., really gets it, with a 450-hp (continuous) Le Roi L3460 engine! Just look at these figures from A. H. Brownlee, manager: Engine fuel cost, about 8½¢ per bale . . . total fuel cost for 6,954-bale season, about 17¢ per bale — including fuel for boiler and two 2-million BTU dryers.

Le Roi engines are built to give you maximum economy. For one thing, they burn the same low-cost fuels you use for your dryers and other equipment — low-cost natural gas or butane; you enjoy the savings of quantity prices on fuel. And you get plenty of power with minimum fuel consumption.

Then, too, the dependability of a Le Roi engine saves you the expense of costly shut-downs. Extra sensitive speed control holds gin exactly at rated speed for a more uniform, high-quality sample.

There's a network of well-stocked, adequately-manned Le Roi distributors in every cotton-producing area. If you're building a new gin or repowering an existing plant, ask one of these distributors to tell you more about the economical power units in the complete Le Roi line. Sizes up to 450 hp (continuous).

F-48

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors: **Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas.**

LE ROI COMPANY • ***Plants:*** **Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio** • ***Cotton-Industry Headquarters:*** **Tulsa, Okla.**

NINE DISTINCT TYPES

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

Rotor Lift

FOR THE ELEVATION OF FREE-FLOWING BULK MATERIALS

Designed for either vertical or inclined operation in the elevation of any free-flowing bulk material that can be conveyed by a horizontal screw conveyor.

The Rotor Lift is an all metal, dust-tight and waterproof machine with fewer operating parts than other similar units making for less maintenance and greater efficiency.

Write today-

For Further Information and Details

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

P. O. BOX 1317

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 54 **April 25, 1953** **Number 9**

Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

Officers and Editorial Staff

RICHARD HAUGHTON
Chairman of the Board

DICK HAUGHTON, Jr.
President and Advertising Manager

GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
Executive Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Editor

B. P. RIDGWAY
Vice-President and General Superintendent

WALTER B. MOORE
Assistant Editor

BETTE HOLBROOK REED
Editorial Assistant

Washington Representative (Editorial Only)

FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

Subscription Rates: 1 year $3; 2 years $5; 3 years $7; foreign $3.50 per year.

Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

MUCH EMPHASIS is placed—as it should be—on proper land preparation, good seed, insect control and other approved practices to obtain high yields like that pictured on the cover. But not nearly enough is done, either educationally or through research, to reduce cotton disease losses. Be sure to read the special material in this issue on that important subject.

Photo by Bob Taylor

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

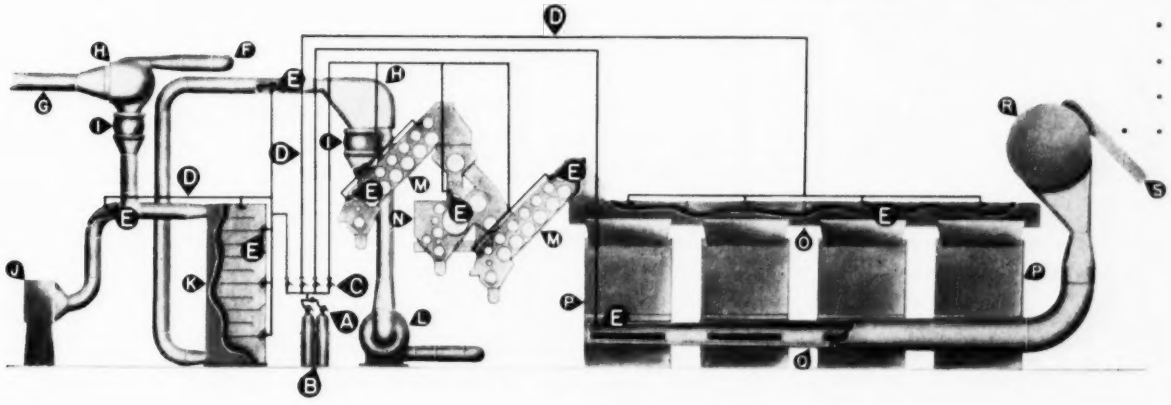
QUICK, NON-DAMAGING, BUILT-IN

FIRE PROTECTION FOR YOUR COTTON GIN

TYPICAL INSTALLATION
C-O-TWO FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM
FOR COTTON GINS

A carbon dioxide release levers
B carbon dioxide cylinders
C carbon dioxide direction valves
D pipe lines for discharging carbon dioxide
E carbon dioxide discharge nozzles

F intake from wagons
G vacuum fan connection
H separators
I vacuum feeders
J heater
K tower drier
L hot air exhaust fan
M impact cleaners
N burrer
O screw conveyor and distributor
P gin stands
Q lint flue
R condenser
S outlet to presses



No chance of a dangerous fire holding up operations during the busy season when your cotton gin is fully protected with a C-O-TWO Fire Extinguishing System.

At the first flash of fire, you just flip a release lever and direction valve, then clean, dry, non-conducting, non-damaging carbon dioxide is instantly released into the threatened area. The fire is out in seconds and the carbon dioxide disappears quickly without a trace... the only damage is the actually burned cotton. Carbon dioxide is harmless to finishes, machinery and cotton... the safest kind of fire extinguishing agent known for cotton gin use.

Let an expert C-O-TWO Fire Protection Engineer help you in planning economical, fully approved firesafety now. Remember delayed replacements and high costs add up to a big loss these days... also, fire doesn't wait. Contact us today for complete free information.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES!

HARMLESS TO COTTON . . . inert, clean, dry, penetrating

EASY INSTALLATION . . . compact design, simple piping and fittings

MINIMUM MAINTENANCE . . . durable construction, no annual recharging

C-O-TWO

MANUFACTURERS OF APPROVED FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Squeez-Grip Carbon Dioxide Type Fire Extinguishers
Dry Chemical Type Fire Extinguishers
Built-In High Pressure and Low Pressure Carbon Dioxide Type Fire Extinguishing Systems
Built-In Smoke and Heat Fire Detecting Systems

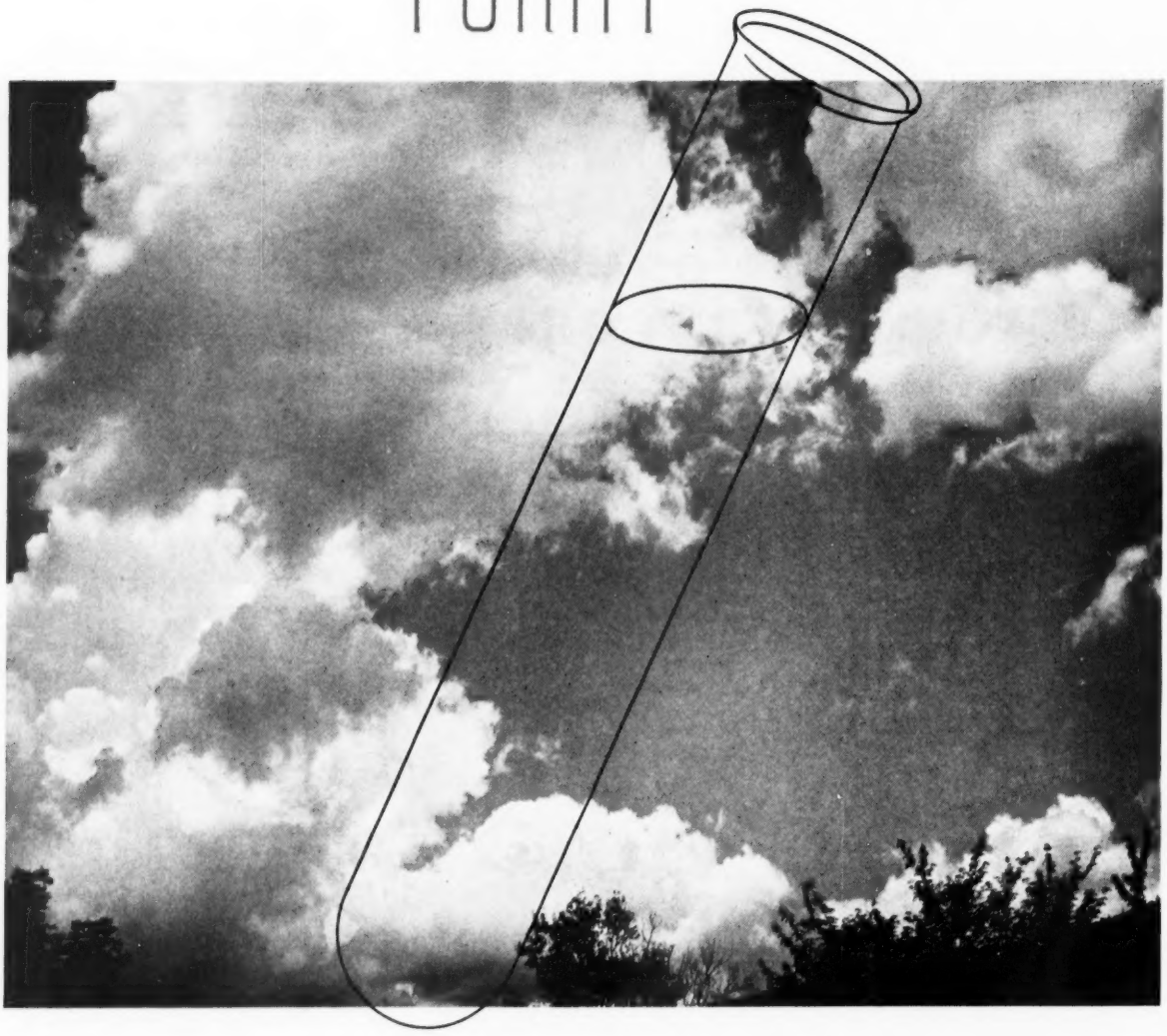
C-O-TWO FIRE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
NEWARK 1 • NEW JERSEY

C-O-TWO FIRE EQUIPMENT OF CANADA, LTD. • TORONTO 8 • ONTARIO

Sales and Service in the Principal Cities of United States and Canada

AFFILIATED WITH PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

IN A SOLVENT PURITY IS ESSENTIAL



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY maintains separate storage tanks, loading racks and tank cars, exclusively for Hexane. Every car is thoroughly inspected before loading. After loading, samples are taken from top and bottom of the car. Only after careful analysis of each *individual* tank car sample is the shipment released. This is your assurance of purity and uniformity.

Purity means *efficiency*. In Phillips *66* Hexane there are no light ends to lose—no heavy residue. It's all active solvent with a typical boiling range spread of 5°. When you buy from Phillips, you have a dependable supply. Prompt deliveries, too. Yet you pay no premium for Phillips *66* Hexane.

Write for full information on Phillips *66* Solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

Phillips 66

NORMAL HEXANE

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

At Los Angeles May 11 and 12

Crushers Combining Work with Play

FIRST NCPA convention held in Far West will have many special entertainment features and a full discussion of industry problems.

MEETING for the first time in the Far West, the fifty-seventh annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, May 11-12 at Los Angeles, will offer members an opportunity to combine a vacation trip with business discussions of major industry problems. The convention headquarters will be at the Ambassador Hotel.

Speaking on behalf of members and friends of the industry in California and Arizona, W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, president of the association, says:

"The purpose of our meeting is to transact the business of our organization and to enjoy the rich rewards of old and new friendships. Experience over the years, and the willing cooperation of the membership, enables us to dispose of business matters with ease and dispatch. But visiting with old friends and making new ones is most pleasurable when there is ample time, a pleasant surrounding, and some choice of care-free diversions, so it is these latter things we have had most in mind in arranging the program."

• **Registration**—Convention registration will begin at 10 a.m. Saturday, May 9, in the main lobby of the Ambassador, and all who can are asked to register on Saturday or Sunday to avoid delay. The registration fee of $15 per person includes admittance to all social and entertainment features except the Old Guard dinner. No charge will be made for children under 12, but they should register to obtain tickets and badges. The registration desk will have a limited number of tickets for radio and T-V shows originating in Hollywood Saturday and Sunday.

T. H. GREGORY, Memphis, will make his report, as executive vice-president, at the opening business session.

S. M. HARMON, Memphis, will give his report of the secretary-treasurer during the May 11 session.

Convention sessions will be held in the Embassy Room, starting at 9:15 a.m., May 11, and 9:45 a.m., May 12. The complete business program accompanies this article.

Pre-convention activities will include the chemists' committee meeting May 7, the rules committee meeting May 8-9, and the meeting of the insurance committee May 10.

Golf and attendance prizes will be displayed, beginning Saturday afternoon, in the Moderne Room on the casino floor.

• **First-Day Session** — The president's annual address by W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, and an address, "A Method for Stopping Socialism," by Leonard E. Read, president, Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, will be two features of the opening business session Monday morning. O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, will call the convention to order and welcome the group to California.

W. B. COBERLY, JR., Los Angeles, NCPA president, will make the president's annual address at the opening business session, May 11.

Other business at Monday's session will include the reports of Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory and Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, both of Memphis; and committee reports.

• **Second-Day Session** — Tuesday's business meeting will hear additional committee reports, and an address, "Mellorine, a Market for Cottonseed Oil," by Albert R. Russell, Memphis, assistant to the executive vice-president, National Cotton Council.

The important subject of research and educational activities will be reviewed at this session, with NCPA Educational Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, introducing J. E. Byram, Jr., Red River Cotton Oil Co., Alexandria, La., to talk on the practical application of research and education to his mill area. Dr. C. R. Grau, University of California, will discuss the role of research in extending the use of cottonseed meal; and E. H. Lawton,

A. L. WARD, Dallas, Educational Service director, will lead a discussion of research and education May 12.

Hartsville, S. C., chairman of the association's production research committee, is scheduled to talk on research with oilseed crops.

Other business Tuesday will include the setting of dues for the fiscal year; the election and installation of a new president; the election of directors; and memorial resolutions. The business session will adjourn at 1 p.m. Tuesday.

Other Features

• **Old Guard** — The thirty-fifth annual reunion of the Old Guard will convene at 7 p.m. Sunday, May 10, in the Colonial Room on the lobby floor.

• **Directors' Breakfast** — The board of directors will meet at breakfast at 7:45 a.m. Monday in the Oval Room on the lobby floor.

• **Golf Tournament**—The annual handicap golf tournament will be held Monday at the Wilshire Country Club. Players will begin teeing off at 12:30. The club is a 10-minute drive from the hotel and players are asked to arrange their own transportation. Luncheon is available at the club but the local committee suggests that time may be saved if some golfers lunch at the hotel.

Golf prize winners will be announced Tuesday morning at the convention business session and prizes will be available at that time. Winners must arrange to pick up their prizes, as the local committee cannot accept the responsibility of forwarding prizes.

• **Hollywood Tour**—A bus tour of Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Santa Monica for the ladies and non-golfing men is scheduled for Monday afternoon. Buses will leave the hotel at 1:30 p.m. and return by 4:30 p.m. A lecturer will accompany each bus.

• **Reception, Dinner and Dance**—A reception for all convention registrants will be held at 6:30 p.m. Monday in the Gold Room on the lobby floor. At 8 p.m. dinner will be served in the famous Coconut

(Continued on Page 48)

LEONARD E. READ, president, Foundation for Economic Education, will address the opening session.

Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention

National Cottonseed Products Association

Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, May 11-12

Business Sessions

First Day — Monday, May 11, 9:15 a.m.

Meeting Called to Order by O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.

Invocation: Reverend James W. Fifield, Jr., D. D., Minister, First Congregational Church of Los Angeles.

Welcome to California — O. L. Frost.

Formal opening of Convention—W. B. Coberly, Jr., President, Los Angeles.

Appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Appointment of Committees.

Enrollment of New Members.

Roll Call and Presentation of Credentials.

Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting.

Report of President W. B. Coberly, Jr.

Address: "A Method for Stopping Socialism," Leonard E. Read, president, Foundation For Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Report of the Rules Committee, W. B. Coberly, Jr., Chairman.

Report of Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Committee on Charter and By-Laws, A. L. Durand, Chairman, Chickasha, Okla.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Arbitration Committees.

Recess for the day at noon.

Second Day — Tuesday, May 12, 9:45 a.m.

Meeting Called to Order by the President.

Announcements.

Supplementary Report of the Rules Committee.

Report of Special Committee on Charter and By-Laws.

Report of Technical Advisory Committee, J. R. Mays, Jr., Chairman, Memphis, Tenn.

Address: "Mellorine, A Market for Cottonseed Oil," Albert R. Russell, Ass't. to the Executive Vice-President, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Committee on Uniform Feed Laws, T. C. Law, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga.

"Research and Educational Activities."

A. L. Ward, Educational Director, Dallas, Texas.

J. E. Byram, Jr., Red River Cotton Oil Co., Alexandria, La.

Dr. C. R. Grau, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

E. H. Lawton, Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C.

Report of Traffic Committee, J. R. Gill, Chairman, Paris, Texas.

Report of Special Committees (Resolutions).

New and Unfinished Business.

Set Dues for Ensuing Fiscal Year.

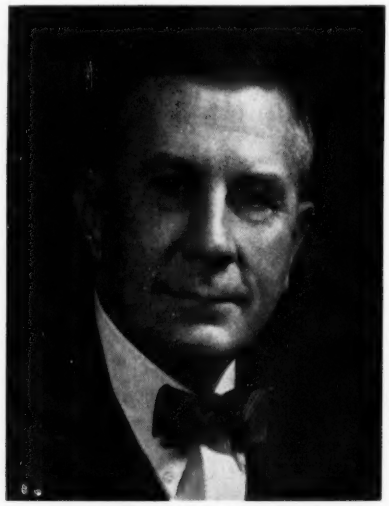
Election and Installation of New President.

Address of New President.

Election of Directors.

Memorial Resolutions.

Adjournment at 1:00 p.m.



E. H. LAWTON, Hartsville, S. C., will discuss sesame and other oilseed crops at the May 12 session.

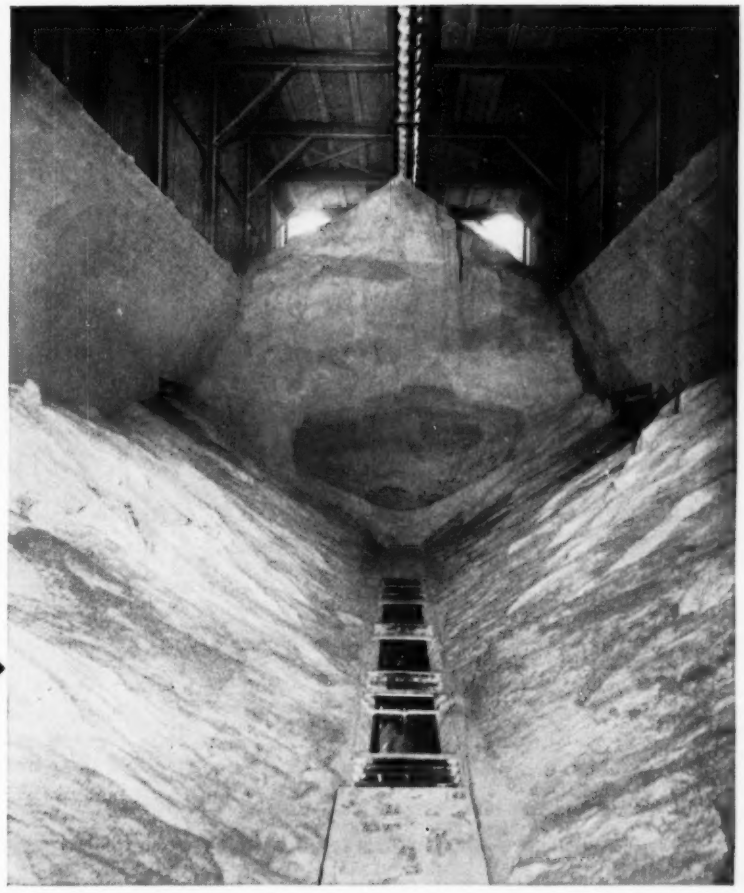
Why LINK-BELT "total engineering" means better screw conveyors for you...

LINK-BELT integrates all components to give you the right screw conveyor for your job

Don't be fooled by the apparent simplicity of a screw conveyor. It *is* simple in design, but there are many important factors that must be considered to give you top performance.

That's why Link-Belt's broad materials handling experience is so important... why Link-Belt Screw Conveyors are first choice on so many demanding jobs. And because Link-Belt makes all types and sizes of components, you get exactly the right screw conveyor for your particular requirements.

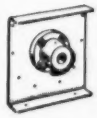
It's easy to see why "total engineering" results in top screw conveyor performance. Call the Link-Belt office near you for complete information.



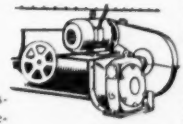
Link-Belt 14-in. diam. Helicoid distributing screw overhead and similar 12-in. diam. reclaim screw in tunnel under floor handle soybean meal in storage room.

LINK-BELT designs and builds all components!

TROUGHS—Link Belt builds flanged, angle flanged, flared, rectangular, dust-seal, jacketed and drop-bottom types in steel or alloy metals. Variety of connections, supports, covers and clamps offers added design flexibility.



TROUGH ENDS—Steel or alloy metal plate or cast trough ends to match all trough shapes, provide required shaft bearing support and alignment. Seal glands to protect bearings, if required.



DRIVES—Link-Belt designs and builds many forms of drives to suit specific conditions—enclosed gear, Electro-fluid, P.I.V. variable speed, and chain drives of various types.

SCREWS—Link-Belt makes a complete range of conveyor screws—Helicoid, Sectional Flight, Cut Flight, Ribbon Flight, Paddle type and special

types for such diverse applications as feeding, conveying, mixing, agitating, stirring, blending, etc.

SPOUTS & GATES—Plain discharge spouts can be fixed or detachable. Discharge gates, flat or curved slide, can be hand or rack-and-pinion operated.

Link-Belt can also supply a full range of flanges thrusts, covers, saddles and countershaft ends.

HANGERS—Available in a variety of styles and mountings, with various bearing materials, and steel or cast hanger frames.

SHAFTS & COUPLINGS—Conveyor couplings and end shafts are designed for adequate torsional strength and have jig-drilled coupling bolt holes for accurate alignment.

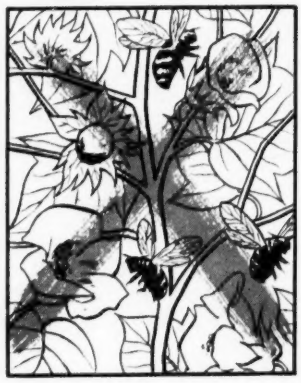
LINK-BELT

SCREW CONVEYORS

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Chicago 9, Indianapolis 6, Philadelphia 40, Atlanta, Houston 1, Minneapolis 5, San Francisco 24, Los Angeles 33, Seattle 4, Toronto 8, Springs (South Africa). Offices in Principal Cities. 13,105

Cotton Quality Begins Here

A scientific cotton seed-breeding program carried on at Anderson Clayton's Paymaster Farm has developed cotton specially adapted to a short growing season. Cotton blossoms are carefully pollinated by hand to make sure that breeding stocks are kept pure.



Good cotton starts with good seed. So through the years, cotton seed-breeding has become an industry in its own right.

Breeders have developed varieties that grow tall or short, that mature early or late, that produce longer, stronger fibers for better spinning.

While making these improvements, agricultural experiment work has reduced the number of varieties in the Cotton Belt from 500 to a dozen well-adapted, high-yielding types. This trend to limited cotton varieties has become so pronounced that the one-variety cotton-growing community is now fairly common. In some areas, the variety is prescribed by law and its purity protected by special precautions.

Improved cotton quality benefits the farmer who produces it, the consumer who uses it, and the entire area in which it is grown. And the breeders of cotton planting seed, working in cooperation with experimental farms, are doing an excellent job of improving cotton.

COTTON AND ACCO COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO.

(INCORPORATED)

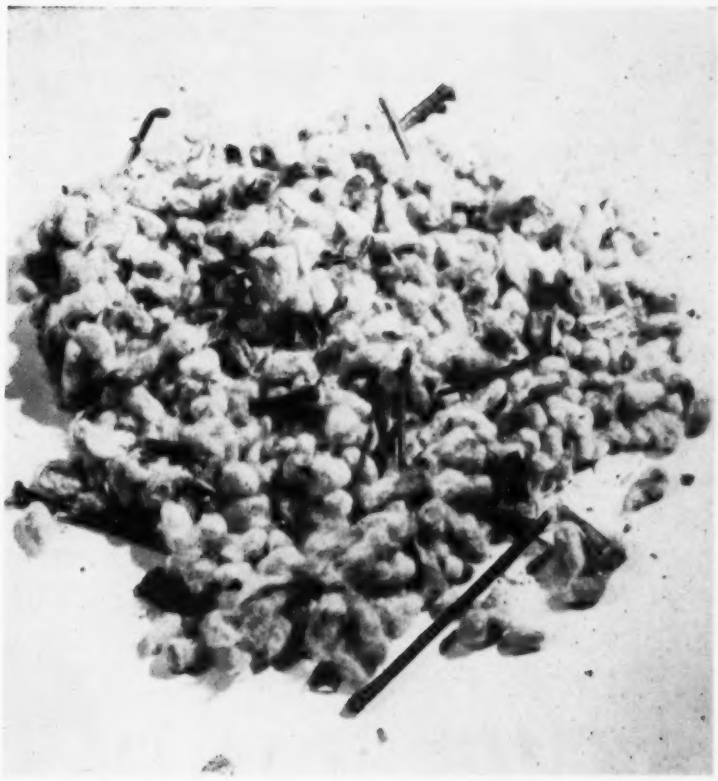
HOUSTON • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • BOSTON
LOS ANGELES • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK

Viewpoint of Valley Area Processors on

The PROBLEM of Reduced VALUE Of Cotton LINTERS

It will pay ginners to produce clean cottonseed, but major responsibility for cleaning trashy seed belongs to the oil miller.

By FRED M. WELLS



SAMPLE of trashy cottonseed received in the Memphis area in December, 1952. Seed like this is reducing the value of linters to the oil mills.

FRED M. WELLS is chairman of the Sub-committee on Lint Cleaning, Research Committee, Valley Oilseed Processors Association. Address: Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

COINCIDENT with growing competition from wood pulp, the increased production of off-quality linters from larger and larger receipts of trashy or bolly cottonseed has resulted in a substantial reduction in value of linters to the oil mill operator.

New and special uses for cotton linters or linters pulp in which wood pulp products cannot compete are in various stages of development by the dissolving pulp industry and others. Such new uses will almost certainly be required if advances are to be realized in the basic market value of linters. However, improving quality of linters cut from trashy seed is an oil mill problem; and what is thought to be the feeling of oil mill operators toward the problem is presented.

The problem of producing quality linters from trashy cottonseed in not new nor is it unique to the "Valley" area. However, some of the aspects of the situation are different than in other areas.

The picture accompanying this article shows a sample of trashy cottonseed received in the Memphis area in December, 1952. Reduced availability of labor for hand picking and the subsequent advent of mechanical harvesting, snapping, and other labor-saving methods of harvesting the seed cotton are, as in the other areas, primarily responsible for the increase in trash content of a continually larger portion of seed receipts. A large part of the cotton picking by such methods is done late in the season. Weather conditions are thus a major factor in determining the characteristics of these seed. They normally contain more free fatty acids, damaged and immature seed and are more friable than early-season hand-picked seed. It should not be necessary to go into a detailed discussion of the difficulty in producing clean linters from this type seed. Other sources cover this very completely. The problems in processing these seed in other parts of the mill cannot be neglected, but discussions of these problems would be too lengthy to be covered here.

Had these trashy seed descended slowly on us in the Valley over a number of years, we might have an entirely different outlook on the linters quality problem. However, operators were faced rather suddenly with difficulty in disposing of good lint at a profitable price and the virtual impossibility of disposing of trashy lint after the 1950-51 season. This frequently resulted in a good portion of a season's profit from the whole operation being stored in the lint shed. It was thus impossible to view the situation lightly. Admittedly, for a large number of mills, the price support program has brought transitory relief to a declining linters market. Even so, quality standards for lint tendered to the Commodity Credit Corporation must be maintained.

The problems in producing clean lint from trashy seed do not differ basically from those encountered for many years in parts of the Southwest. The contribution of information by processors from this area was an important factor in the success of a recent research conference in New Orleans. This conference, sponsored jointly by the Valley Oilseed Processors Association and the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, was held for the purpose of presenting details of the latest developments in improving the quality of linters cut from trashy seed. Quantitative summaries of all recent

THIS IS the second in a series of articles on the importance of clean cottonseed and clean linters, written especially for the Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. Another article, which will deal with the problem from the standpoint of the ginner, will appear in an early issue.

work in cleaning trashy seed and linters were presented.

It is felt that the majority of those attending this research conference held the following conclusions to be of paramount importance:

1. Tested equipment is available which, when added to almost any mill, will allow the production of good lint from trashy seed. However, when equipment cost, added process losses, and trashy seed portion of crush are considered, such equipment may not always have economical application.

2. A large amount of concentrated development work will be required to produce seed and lint cleaning equipment for economical application at all mills processing trashy seed.

3. To return the free market value of linters to a level profitable to the oil mill operator is a problem for the entire industry and one whose solution probably will be obtained only through industry-wide co-operation.

The results of industry-wide work are already in evidence. Valley processors are very grateful for the invaluable contribution of processors from the West for revealing the details of their development work in cleaning trashy seed and linters. The possible results of industry-wide co-operation can best be realized by showing the role of each part of the industry. At present, the problems directly involve ginners, equipment manufacturers, public research and development organizations, and oil mill operators.

Meetings of cottonseed processors attended by the writer have been notable in designating the oil mill and not the gin as the primary point for cleaning trashy seed. Certainly this is sound thinking. One important consideration is the total investment required for cleaning equipment. Assuming that installation of new equipment is necessary, the total investment for the gins would be many times that required for oil mills simply because there are many more gins than oil mills; and the periods of gin operation are much shorter. It should be realized readily that the seed cotton containing the trash which untimately makes quality linters production difficult poses many problems to the ginner also. Ginning is particularly difficult when the seed cotton is wet as well as trashy. The quality of lint fiber produced is of necessity uppermost in the ginner's mind as he processes the trashy seed cotton. This is an economically essential consideration in separating, cleaning, and baling the lint fiber. Oil mill operators can make two particularly strong appeals on a dollars-and-cents basis also concerning trash in cottonseed from the gin. The ginner should weigh the effect of: first, a virtual two-point reduction in grade for each percent foreign material in seed in excess of one percent; and second, the decline in linters value to the oil mills and consequent long range decrease in value of cottonseed which results when successive loads of trashy seed leave the gin for an oil mill not equipped to produce clean linters from that seed. However strong the feeling about what the ginner should or should not do, he cannot be asked to invest in equipment to produce clean seed from which he cannot show a return; but the economic benefits from doing as good a job as practicable with existing equipment to produce clean seed from trashy seed cotton are indeed real. Oil mill operators express no light sentiment in saying they would rather pay 100 grade for 97 pounds of clean seed (1% F.M.) and three pounds of trash in a separate bag than pay for 100 pounds of 94 grade seed. This would roughly be the equivalent grade if the materials were mixed. On seed at $75/ton, this could amount to $2 or more per ton of clean seed.

Without the development of successful ginning equipment, there would have been no oil mill industry. Carried futher, the strength and prosperity of the oil mill industry depends to a large extent, for the present at least, on the job done in the lint room. Most oil mills spend upward of $1 to $1.50 per ton of seed for operating and repair materials, no small part of which is spent ahead of the huller room. To the related equipment manufacturers, a large part of this could be at stake should we revert to the not unknown practice of little or no delinting before hulling. Oil mill operators can ask with something to offer in return that all equipment manufacturers whose future welfare could be affected by the strength or weakness of the linters market take their proper role in the development of improved seed cleaning, delinting, and lint cleaning equipment. Some fine examples of such development are being offered today, but the over-all problem is yet to be solved. Those who are working on new equipment and on new uses for linters should be commended and encouraged.

With so many modifications possible to existing seed and lint cleaning equipment in mills, it is difficult for the processor to muster enough courage to em-

(Continued on page 58)

Want a Nice Year 'Round Profit...?

Install

KELLY DUPLEX

feed mill equipment

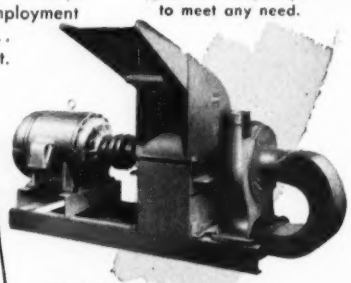
VERTICAL FEED MIXER
Available in 6 sizes
½ to 5 ton capacity—
to meet any need.

With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ... greatly increased volume ... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

SCREWELEVATOR
Custom made to handle your particular conveying problem.

Let us help you ... plan your program by supplying advice and full details on machinery

Mail the Coupon!



MODEL "M" HAMMERMILL
with direct connected motor

The Duplex Mill & Manufacturing Company
Dept. CG, Springfield, Ohio

Yes, I'm interested in planning a feed mill program. Without obligation, please send me full details on the machines checked.

NAME_____

FIRM_____

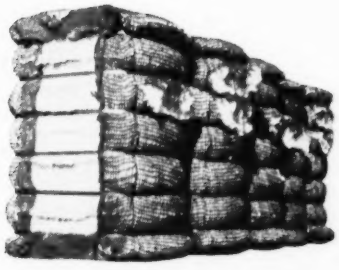
ADDRESS_____

- ☐ Vertical Feed Mixer
- ☐ Vertical Screw Elevator
- ☐ Molasses Mixer
- ☐ Cob Crusher
- ☐ Corn Cutter and Grader
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Model "M" Hammermill
- ☐ Model "S" Hammermill
- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Attrition Mill Blower
- ☐ Corn Crusher-Regulator
- ☐ Grain Feeder
- ☐ Grain Blower
- ☐ Complete Line Catalog

Order ›› ›››› DIXISTEEL
TRADE MARK

Cotton ties and buckles

...the ginner's favorite



DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginners because they're tough and strong, yet they're easy to work and have no sharp edges to cut gloves and hands.

A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

REINFORCED BUCKLES

DIXISTEEL Buckles are tough, too. Reinforced with an extra-heavy bead at top and bottom, these buckles won't snap at the eye, even when spongy, dry cotton is baled. They seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slip, slide or cut the tie.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles!

DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Some Considerations in Appraising Gin Services and Costs

The author presented the following paper before the annual convention of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 30-31, 1953

By ROBERT A. MONTGOMERY

Agricultural Economist, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, Production and Marketing Administration, Cotton Branch

THE TERM "cotton quality" is highly significant in connection with any discussion of ginning. This is because the ginning processes can affect very materially the quality of the ginned lint. However, limitations, both physical and economic, preclude the turning out of all top quality, or Middling Fair, cotton, as it is designated in our grading system. Ginners, therefore, are concerned with obtaining grades which will result in maximum bale values for producers at lowest possible costs for harvesting and ginning. Such factors as changes in harvesting practices, uncertain volumes, variations in seed cotton, foreign matter, and moisture content throughout the season, and fluctuations in market differences, together with high gin machinery costs, make decisions on longe-range planning difficult if all factors influencing cotton production, harvesting, and ginning are not given constant attention.

The goal of the ginning research program carried out by the Stoneville Laboratory is to develop information that will be assistance to ginners in providing adequate ginning services in an economical manner. Laboratory-controlled tests are continually being made to determine cleaning and drying efficiences. Also, field studies have been made in specific cotton-producing throughout the Cotton Belt to provide detailed information on the quality and costs of ginning at commercial ginning establishments.

There is usually a wide variation in the type of ginning services available in any community or area. Since, logically, the producer finds it to his advantage to patronize the gin which offers him the greatest monetary return, taking into consideration the cost and returns of the ginning service, it is sometimes difficult to understand how those gins offering the least in service compete successfuly with gins offering better services. Yet, an understanding of this situation is essentia to formulate sound decisions relative to future ginning improvements.

The variations in types of services found in any area, and the number of bales of the total crop ginned by each, are proportional to the demand for each type of service to provide satisfactory grades from seed cottons having different foreign matter and moisture contents. Often the better-equipped gins handle large amounts of clean cotton which could be adequately processed with less equipment. Other factors cause poorly-equipped gins to handle some cotton which could have been processed adequately only at better-equipped plants. Although modern gins handle cotton containing more foreign matter and moisture than do poorly - equipped plants, they invariably produce grades that are equally good or better, on an average for the season, than the grades that are possible to be produced at gins having less equipment. Therefore, the modern gins enable producers to employ more economical harvesting methods. Generally, producers are quick to learn to patronize those plants from which maximum bale values can be obtained, considering such factors as grade, price, turn-out, and cost of service. Therefore, a goal of obtaining maximum quality is subject to a consideration of turn-out and cost of the ginning service in order to obtain optimum bale values.

Market premiums and discount fluctuations in recent years, along with rapidly changing harvest methods, have made the establishment of grade objectives for gins, within most production areas, difficult if not impossible. With the outlook for less variation in the future, a ginner will be able to establish maximum quality objectives which he can provide for the producer and at the same time continue to realize a return on his investment in the gin. With objectives established and his knowledge of past and present harvest trends, the gin manager has a basis from which he can determine the most economical gin equipment and plant layout suited to his needs.

To assist those ginners who wish to appraise their ginning service, both from the standpoint of current adequacy or with a view toward improvement, the following outline has been developed which should be of value in assembling data, in a systematic form, on the basis of which decisions can be made. Any decision relative to improving ginning services in an economical manner must be based on the following considerations:

1. What is the grade demand of the producer?

2. Are present ginning services available in the locality to satisfy this demand?

3. What additions are necessary from the standpoint of machinery to raise the grade level of that portion of the crop currently below the grade desired?

4. From the standpoint of costs, can the additional services be provided at a cost acceptable to the producer and also provide a profit margin to the ginner?

— 1 —

Anticipating grade demands of the producer invoves: (1) A study of variations in prices of different grades; and (2) a general understanding of the relationship of harvest methods and costs to gin services and costs. In the past, premiums for grades above Middling have not been such as to merit continued insistence on more careful hand harvesting or even to justify improvements in gin service to improve grades of cotton crops producing a high proportion of Middling and better grades. On the other hand, if the producer must resort to the use of rougher harvesting practices which are likely to produce grades below Middling to the producer, he will find that the differences on grades below Middling are often sufficiently wide to justify increased ginning costs for obtaining grade improvements at the better-equipped plants (Table 1).

— 2 —

The foregoing involves a determination of grade-price relationships from the standpoint of the producer for comparative purposes in the following analysis. Having defined logical objectives from the standpoint of grade, the ginner has a basis for comparing the ginning services currently available to producers in his area. This determination should be made: (1) With the grade his gin has produced in the last few years; and (2) for the grades other gins in the area have obtained over a period of years, taking into account the condition of the cotton received at those gins. In cases where grades in the past are unknown, an alternative source of information available to the ginner is found in the grade and staple reports issued periodically throughout the season by the Department of Agriculture. Local cotton buyers will usually be a good source of information on past grades produced in

the area. Generally, all sources of information should be checked and, when possible, the data obtained for analysis.

The best method of arranging grade data for study is to arrange a grouping by grades showing the percentage for each group. Having data grouped into percentages of each grade will, when applied, show a ginner the proportion of bales which his gin needs to improve; and, assembled in like manner, data for the area will show the proportion of bales in the area which may require additional gin service. Consideration should be given to the time of season and weather conditions under which the different grades were produced. From data arranged in this manner, an estimate of the value of possible grade improvements can be easily made.

At this point, trends in harvesting practices, which must also be considered, can best be observed from grade data covering the last few years. In general, trends have been toward rougher harvesting and should be given proper weight in determining the extent of improvement desired.

— 3 —

If, after determining probable grade demands of the producer and surveying the adequacy of the ginning service in the area, there appears to be a demand for additional improvements in ginning service, the requirements from the standpoint of additional equipment to satisfy this demand must be ascertained. Generally, when only minor improvements are indicated, the gin manager can determine what machinery installation will do the job. Assistance can be obtained from Extension gin specialists or gin machinery manufacturer representatives in extensive moderization efforts.

The effectiveness of simple additions in improving grades is illustrated in the results of a comparison of two groups of gins in South Louisiana in 1948 (Tables 2 and 3). Standard gins were equipped with one drier and either an overhead cleaner or extractor feeder, and substandard plants contained one drier and big drum feeders, all in poorer operating condition than that in the standard gins. The standard gins produced lint approximately one-third of a grade higher than was obtained at the substandard gins with seed cotton of similar foreign matter content.

During the 1948 season, the major portion of the cotton arrived at gins in a dry condition; therefore, drying as related to seed cotton cleaning was of relatively no significance. Standard gins processing seed cotton containing 1.5 percent foreign matter were able to produce lint equivalent in value to Middling as compared with substandard plants which could produce that grade only when the average foreign matter content did not exceed 1.2 percent. This small difference of 0.3 percent was of such significance that the older and more obsolete plants would have produced lint having a grade equivalent to Strict Low Middling had they received seed cotton containing approximately 4 additional pounds of foreign matter per bale.

The effectiveness of one drier on reducing the incidence of rough preparation was illustrated the following year when a group of gins not having driers was included in the study. For the season, 59.6 percent of the ginnings of this latter group were reduced one or more grades because of rough gin preparation (Table

(Continued on page 56)

Table 1 — Differences in Commodity Credit Corporation loan values per bale for 1-1/16 inch staple, by lint grades, 1948-52

Grade of lint	Crop of 1948	Crop of 1949	Crop of 1950	Crop of 1951	1952 Crop of	5-year average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
GM and SM	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	1.50	0.85
SM and M	2.00	2.50	4.50	3.75	3.50	3.25
M and SLM	6.50	9.25	15.75	13.75	9.50	10.95
SLM and LM	23.00	25.50	18.00	9.50	14.50	18.10
LM and SGO	24.50	20.25	13.75	7.75	11.00	15.45
SGO and GO	10.50	11.25	10.25	6.50	10.00	9.70
M and LM	29.50	34.75	33.75	23.25	24.00	29.05

Table 2 — Percentages of foreign matter content and differences of seed cotton before conditioning and cleaning that produced SM, M, and SLM lint grades after ginning on standard and substandard gins, South Louisiana, season 1948.

Grade of lint	Foreign matter content		Difference in foreign matter content, by gin groups
	Standard gins	Substandard gins	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
SM	0.9	0.7	0.2
M	1.5	1.2	0.3*
Differences of grades	0.6*	0.5*	
M	1.5	1.2	0.3*
SLM	2.9	2.1	0.8
Difference of grades	1.4*	0.9	

*Indicates differences are significant.

Table 3 — Average percentages of foreign matter content of seed cotton before and after cleaning that produced specified lint grades after being ginned on standard and substandard gins, South Louisiana, season 1948.

Grade of lint	Index	Standard gin		Substandard gin	
		Percentage of foreign matter content per 100 pounds of seed cotton		Percentage of foreign matter content per 100 pounds of seed cotton	
		Before cleaning Percent	After cleaning Percent	Before cleaning Percent	After cleaning Percent
SM	104	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5
M+	101	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7
M	100	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.8
M—	98	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.9
SLM+	96	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1
SLM	94	2.9	1.1	2.1	1.2
SLM—	91	3.3	1.3	—	—
LM+	88	5.9	1.4	—	—

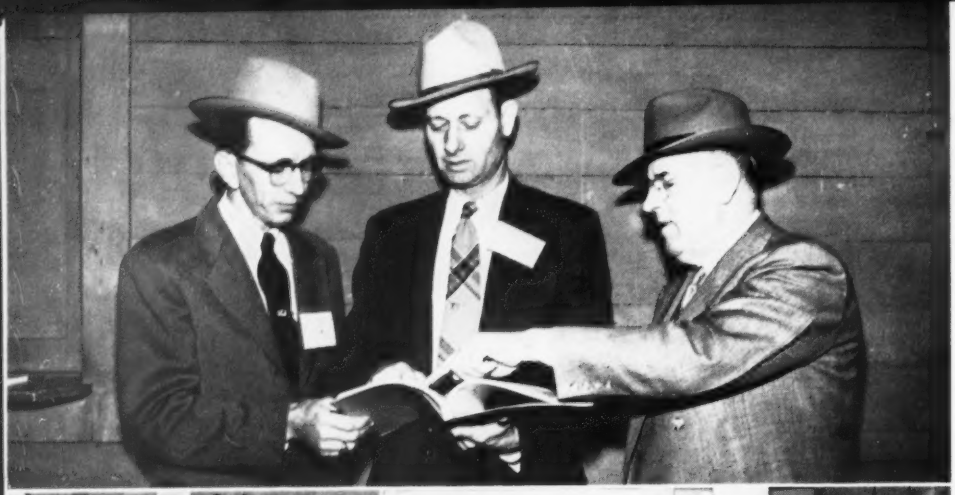
Table 4 — Percentages of cotton classed as rough and normal in gin preparation in relation to lint moisture content and the distribution of ginnings by gin groups, by lint moisture content, South Louisiana, season 1949.

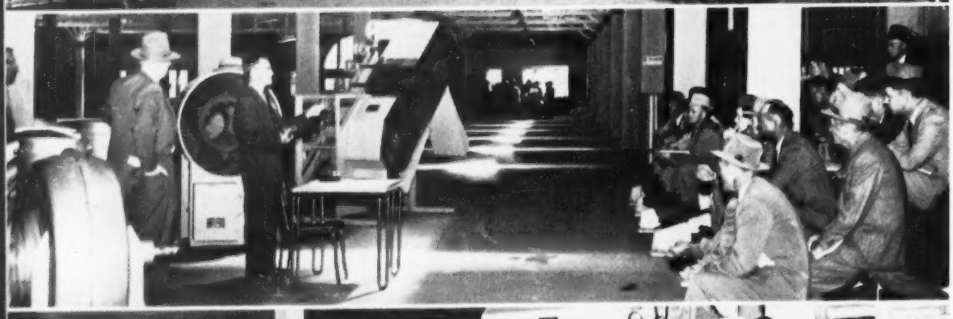
Lint moisture percent	Preparation			Percentage of ginnings at		
				Standard gins	Substandard gins	
	B (normal) Percent	C (rough) Percent	All Percent	Percent	With driers Percent	Without driers Percent
5.9 or less	97.0	3.0	100.0	21.4	8.8	—
6.0 to 6.9	87.0	13.0	100.0	26.8	17.0	—
7.0 to 7.9	79.0	21.0	100.0	23.3	18.5	2.9
8.0 to 9.9	61.8	38.2	100.0	21.3	36.8	33.5
10.0 to 11.9	36.7	63.3	100.0	5.6	14.6	44.4
12.0 or more	27.8	72.2	100.0	1.6	4.3	19.2

Table 5 — Estimated increases in ginning costs per bale resulting from specified investments in cleaning equipment added to standard gins handling specified bale volumes of cotton.

Capital investment increases through specified improvements to standard gins	Estimated increases in ginning costs per bale of cotton ginned with improved machinery handling annual volumes of —								
	2,000 bales			3,000 bales			4,000 bales		
	Fixed 1/	Operating 2/	Total	Fixed 1/	Operating 2/	Total	Fixed 1/	Operating 2/	Total
$5,000 (Cleaning equipment only)	$0.38	$0.18	$0.56	$0.25	$0.16	$0.41	$0.19	$0.14	$0.33
$10,000 (Cleaning equipment $8,000 extra power and building alteration $2,000)	0.76	0.38	1.14	0.50	0.36	0.86	0.38	0.33	0.71
$15,000 (Cleaning equipment $12,000, extra power and building alterations $3,000)	1.13	0.46	1.59	0.76	0.44	1.20	0.56	0.42	0.98
$20,000 (Cleaning equipment $16,000, extra power and building alterations $4,000)	1.50	0.65	2.15	1.00	0.63	1.63	0.75	0.61	1.36
$25,000 (Cleaning equipment $20,000, extra power and building alterations $5,000)	1.88	0.78	2.66	1.25	0.74	1.99	0.94	0.72	1.66

1/ Depreciation calculated at the rate of 8 percent; and 4 percent interest on capital investment.
2/ Based on prevailing rates for fuel and labor.





Ginners Back to School

Operators Bone Up For '53 Season

■ GINNERS from Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee in Memphis for series of three operators schools. Fourth to be held April 27-28 at Holly Grove, Ark.

MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 23.

Gin owners and operators from three states are going to school here this week, learning from the experts how to get maximum performance from today's complicated, though highly efficient, gin plants.

Some 300 ginners, most of them gin operators for whose benefit these important events are specifically planned, were on hand from Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee for the Continental Gin Co., Murray Co. and John E. Mitchell Co. schools the first four days of this week. The Murray-Mitchell school was jointly held and ran two days—Wednesday and Thursday. The Continental school was on Monday and Tuesday, in the Merchants Building at the Midsouth Fairgrounds. The Murray and Mitchell school was held at the Murray branch plant here.

The Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school will be held Friday and Saturday of this week at the company's Memphis branch. The Hardwicke-Etter Co. school is scheduled for April 27-28 at the New Peoples Gin Co., Holly Grove, Ark. Advance reservations indicate an excellent turnout of operators at both schools. (Editor's Note: The Lummus and Hardwicke-Etter schools, held too late to be covered in this issue, will be reported in the May 9 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

J. M. Ragsdale, Missouri Extension marketing and ginning specialist, Columbia, was chairman of the general arrangements committee for the schools. Ably assisting him were M. T. Gowder, Tennessee Extension agricultural engineer, Knoxville; Robert Sloan, Arkan-

Photoviews of Memphis Ginning Schools

■ TOP: These Extension specialists deserve the thanks of the entire industry for their fine work in planning the Memphis ginning schools. They are, l. to r., Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas; J. M. Ragsdale, Missouri Extension marketing and ginning specialist, Columbia, who was chairman of the general arrangements committee; and M. T. Gowder, Tennessee Extension agricultural engineer, Knoxville.

■ SECOND AND THIRD FROM TOP: Two of the four classes at the Continental Gin Co. school held April 20-21.

■ FOURTH FROM TOP, AND BOTTOM: These pictures show two of the three classes at The Murray Co.-John E. Mitchell Co. school held April 22-23 at the former's Memphis branch plant.

sas Extension cotton specialist (who has since resigned from that position); W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.; E. F. Davis, president, Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, Dyersburg; Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas; and J. C. Oglesbee, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Atlanta.

E. H. Shackelford, Birmingham, Ala., was in general charge of the Continental school. Working with him were Harold Osborne, Continental's Memphis branch manager; and Dan Pratt, Birmingham. Instructors included Continental factory personnel and sales engineers. They were R. T. Dorsey, Memphis; Sam Carter, Booneville, Miss.; A. O. Kressenberg, Dallas; Ed Austin, Memphis; Ed Strothers, Memphis; E. A. Shoman, Little Rock; T. L. King, Birmingham; and R. L. Czerwinski, Leland, Miss.

First day of the Continental school was devoted to classwork. Machines were placed at four points and at each point were two instructors. Each member of the classes was given a specially prepared manual describing and illustrating Continental equipment. Second day of the Continental school was a general roundup, question-and-answer session with Shackelford in charge. Assisting him, and answering questions put to them by the operators, were King, Pendleton, Ragsdale, Dorsey, and Kressenberg.

The Murray-Mitchell school consisted of three classes alternating between three stations for two full days. Equipment manufactured by the two companies was set up at the three points and instructors used charts, drawings and special manuals prepared for the occasion in teaching the classes.

H. A. Boggs, Murray's Memphis branch manager, and Assistant Manager J. T. Laney made arrangements for the school and were on hand to greet the ginners. Representing the John E. Mitchell Co. were Gordon Walton, from the home office at Dallas, and Sam Howell, who lives at Jonesboro, Ark. Both men instructed classes in the operation of Mitchell equipment.

Murray class instructors included Laney; T. C. Brazeal, Lake Village, Ark.; and E. L. Parks, Blytheville, Ark.

The gin machinery people provided lunch and cold drinks at both schools, but there was no entertainment. The schools are designed solely for the purpose of teaching ginners how best to operate their plants, obtain maximum results, recognize trouble and correct it. The manufacturers, Extension people, and ginners in attendance say they are highly pleased with the schools.

Oscar Johnston, Cotton Leader, Seriously Ill

The illness of Oscar Johnston, founder and honorary chairman of the board of the National Cotton Council, is a matter of deep concern to his many friends throughout the cotton world. As this issue goes to press, he is reported to be in a serious condition. The cotton leader, in whose honor the Oscar Johnston Foundation was established and of whom it has been said, "The Cotton Council is his monument," has been confined for several weeks to the King's Daughters Hospital, Greenville, Miss., with a broken thigh resulting from a fall in his home.

FARMER'S GIN CO. Reports:

"Our ERIEZ Transition Magnet Increased Production... Saved us Thousands of Dollars Last Season!"

"We consider the ERIEZ Transition Magnet the most profitable piece of equipment we added to our gin in 1952. The magnet pulled at least 400 pounds of tramp iron from the 4,074 bales we ginned. It has saved us thousands of dollars by eliminating fires, increasing production and preventing machinery damage! The satisfaction of knowing that our ginning equipment is protected from tramp iron damage is also worth a great deal in peace of mind!"

J. F. Ward, Manager
Farmer's Gin Co., Rosenberg, Texas

Pictured above is an ERIEZ Transition Magnet installed at the discharge of a Tower Drier.

ERIEZ Transition Magnet is a 16-gauge housing easily adapted to the discharge end of any Tower Drier. A powerful, permanent magnet is hinged to the bottom of the transition which makes for easy cleaning. Flow of material impinges against face of magnet, stopping "tramp iron" and preventing its going on to damage subsequent machinery. A sturdy glass panel, providing easy inspection of tramp iron accumulation, is located atop the unit directly over the magnet face.

ERIEZ Offices Throughout the Cotton Belt

Brown-Steele Co.
Dallas, Texas

California Milling Supply
Lynwood, Calif.

Capstick & Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

C. W. Dean & Assoc.
Memphis, Tenn.

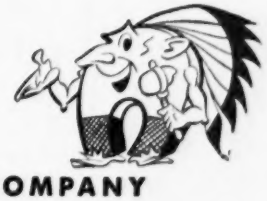
H. H. Hersey Co.
Greenville, S. C.

B. A Pietri
Richmond, Va.

Power-Mac Corp.
San Francisco, Calif.

C. D. Sutton
Los Angeles, Calif.

L. P. Zumstein, Port Orange, Fla.



Write TODAY for
Free Gin Magnet Bulletin

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Magnet Drive • Erie, Pennsylvania

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Benson's Ideals and Acts Conflict** — It's a bad time to be Secretary of Agriculture of these United States, by anybody's standards. By those of Ezra Taft Benson, it is an even worse time.

While the new USDA boss talks of less government and more self-reliance, circumstances force him to act as though he didn't believe a word he was saying. Yet, he does believe what he says, of course—probably to a degree that few others do.

Benson still means to practice what he preaches, farmers and Congress willing, but he now realizes it may be a while before he has that chance. Circumstances are forcing immediate or early use of farm laws now on the books that Benson would like to change. Actions he takes probably will mean imposition of federal controls over farm operations, and increases in federal agricultural spending, both eventualities that Benson deplores.

But there is little that he or anyone else can do about it very soon. The outlook for farm prices appears to be darkening due to conditions that few would want to change if they could be changed. These include the apparently improved outlook for peace, and the prospect that U.S. producers once more will turn out record or near-record quantities of foodstuffs and fibers.

Peace and plenty are devoutly to be hoped for, but, at the same time, progress toward both achievements is sure to mean some painful economic readjustments.

• **More Recession Talk Heard** — Economists in Washington, more and more, are talking recession late this year or early next. Or, at the very least, some deflation.

The latter could be helpful, if we got it in cautious doses, over the long run. What is bothering many forecasters at the moment, however, is that the nation may "panic" as the economy adjusts, setting off a spinning fall that will land us in real trouble.

They feel, in short, that the real danger lies more in fears of recession than in the present, physical condition of the economy. Privately, some representatives of agricultural industries, as well as Southern lawmakers, are accusing Secretary Benson of contributing to a "recession psychology."

His views, they charge. are leading farmers to expect weaker markets, thus curtailing their purchases of production items such as new machinery and equipment. Recent figures tend to indicate that producers are becoming more cautious, but nobody can be sure whether official "talk," actual market conditions, or both, are responsible.

• **Farmer's Purchasing Power Down** — Latest official figures show that the farmer's purchasing power as measured by parity is at a 12-year low. On this basis, his buying power, is 94 percent of full parity, representing the average for all producers. Some, of course, are much better or worse off than others, depending on what they grow. Farm purchasing power, generally, is off 2 percent from a year ago.

• **Price Support Programs Rising**—Cost of Agriculture Department price programs in the new fiscal year, starting July 1, threatens to be higher than at any time since the potato fiasco of a few years back. Benson estimates that losses will be in the neighborhood of $1¼ billion, an increase of about one-half billion over the guess of ex-Secretary Brannan.

Such losses would considerably more than wipe out the $130 million in savings on regular USDA operations that Benson has been urging upon appropriation committees of the Congress. Big losses are likely due to (1) prospects for another year of big production, (2) little improvement to date in the export outlook for most crops, and (3) government holdings of various commodities that are already reaching embarrassing size.

Most troublesome "surplus" to date is butter; more than 150 million pounds of it now in government possession. Despite department offers to sell 50 million pounds to the Army at prices competitive with margarine, a proposition the military hadn't accepted at this writing, it will take a near-miracle to unload the butter without spoilage.

As department buying to keep up dairy prices went on at a great rate in mid-April, producers were heading into the flush season. Output from now until June will be on the upgrade, seasonally.

Purchases of other dairy products, along with butter, have been piling up. More than 200 million pounds of dry milk solids were in federal hands in mid-April, along with 75 million pounds of cheese.

• **Dearth of Helpful Suggestions** — All has not been sweetness and light between Benson & Co., and representatives of the various "working" commodity committees named by the Secretary to help solve farm price problems. Official intention is to continue pressure on the committees to come up with helpful suggestions, but to date these have not been numerous.

As in the case of Benson himself, immediate and pressing market problems have slowed down committee thinking and action to come up with plans for long-term solutions. In at least one case, there has been ill feeling between the department and "free enterprise" farm and industry members of the committees.

• Cotton Control Plans Started by USDA

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Ezra Taft Benson has announced that USDA has started preliminary work necessary in preparation for possible acreage allotment and marketing quota programs on the 1954 cotton crop. Final decision on whether acreage allotments and marketing quotas must be imposed on next year's crop will be made later when more is known about the supply and prospective demand situations.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Excellent Completely Modern Used or Rebuilt

HIGH SPEED

ANDERSON TWIN MOTOR

Super Duo Expellers,

14" Conditioners,

With or without 36" Cookers.

FRENCH 4-Section Presses,

5-High, 72" Motor Driven Cookers.

PITTOCK AND ASSOCIATES

Glen Riddle, Pa.

SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

FIELD of cotton showing extensive injury by sting nematodes, a relatively new disease that attacks cotton.

Cotton Disease Losses - 1952

The following report was prepared by the Cotton Disease Council's Committee on Cotton Disease Losses. The loss figures in the table point up a pressing need for more attention to cotton diseases and more research to help reduce their damage.

COTTON DISEASES in the United States in 1952 caused an estimated loss of 1,966,303 bales worth about $400,000,000 to the cotton producers. This means more than 13.7 percent of the total crop was lost to disease.

If research is to find a solution to the problem, it is important that we know which diseases are the chief causes of the tremendous loss and just where in the Cotton Belt they do the worst damage. With this idea in mind, the Cotton Disease Council during the past season conducted a survey of cotton disease damage in the 14 major cotton-producing states. (California estimate received too late to be included in tabulations.) This was the first disease study on such a large scale since 1939 when the last plant disease survey was made.

At the beginning of the 1952 season the Cotton Disease Council sent questionnaires to pathologists, plant breeders, and agronomists employed by state and federal agencies and commercial concerns. The replies to 48 of these questionnaries were received at the close of the season and are summarized in the accompanying table on the opposite page. (When more than one questionnaire was received from any state an average loss estimate was computed.)

The disease loss figures shown in this table are estimates, of course, and like all estimates are subject to a certain margin of error. The margin of error in this survey, however, is probably very small because of the number of replies and the qualifications of the persons who took part. In studying the loss figures in the table, it should be borne in mind that the surveys cover one year only, and that a given disease may cause light damage in a state one year but heavy damage in another.

From the table one can see that certain diseases caused more damage than others on a Beltwide basis. These same diseases were more severe in some areas than others, and some diseases were found only in a few states but did considerable damage there.

For example, seedling diseases, which were present in all states in the Belt, were responsible for the loss of 500,457 bales even though seed treatment was widely practiced. Seedling diseases were severe in the irrigated areas of the Southwest, as well as in the southeastern states. South Carolina alone lost an estimated 12½ percent of its crop to seedling diseases. For the Cotton Belt as a whole, it appears that seedling diseases caused one fourth of the total loss and twice as much damage as any other major disease.

Other diseases which were widespread throughout the Belt in 1952 were bacterial blight, root knot, boll rot and nutrient deficiency diseases. These four diseases cost the industry an estimated 882,505 bales.

Boll rot occurred across the Belt and did great damage in some of the south-

COTTON DISEASES — How to Recognize and Control Them, a special section prepared for this issue by the Cotton Disease Council in cooperation with the National Cotton Council, will be found on Pages 27-34.

Estimated Percentages of Reduction in 1952 Cotton Yield Caused by Diseases

Diseases	Calif. [1]	Ariz.	N. Mex.	Tex.	Okla.	Mo.	Ark.	La.	Miss.	Ala.	Ga.	S. C.	N. C.	Tenn.	Total Bales Lost
Anthracnose Boll Rot *Glomerella gossypii*		0	0	Trace	Trace	1.0	.3	1.0	.25	2.0	.7	.75	.5	.4	63,171
Bacterial Blight *X. malvacearum*		.25	.5	4.6	.5	1.0	1.0	.5	.25	.5	.7	2.5	1.5	.4	275,760
Fusarium Wilt *F. vasinfectum*		0	0	Trace	Trace	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.25	163,518
Verticillium Wilt *V. albo-atrum*		1.7	3.4	.01	Trace	1.0	Trace	.2	.5	0	0	0	.2	1.75	61,277
Root Knot *Meloidogyne* sp.		2.5	.25	Trace	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	.75	3.0	2.0	2.25	5.0	.4	188,225
Root Rot *Phymatotrichum omnivorum*		2.75	.05	2.5	.5	0	Trace	Trace	0	0	0	0	0	0	137,865
Seedling Diseases *Rhizoctonia*, etc.		4.5	.15	2.5	7.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.5	12.5	2.5	2.75	500,457
Ascochyta Blight *A. gossypii*		0	0	Trace	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	.25	.1	.05	21,520
Boll Rots *Rhizopus*, etc.		.6	Trace	.38	2.5	4.5	Trace	1.0	.25	5.0	4.5	4.25	3.0	.25	199,620
Deficiency Diseases Potash, magnesium, etc.		0	.15	.22	2.0	0	5.0	2.5	.5	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.0	3.0	218,900
Others		.25	.15	0	0	0	5.0	.3	0	0	1.0	4.0	.3	.25	135,464
Total Per Cent Loss		12.55	4.65	10.21	13.5	10.0	15.8	11.0	6.5	15.5	20.0	30.5	17.1	10.5	
Total Bales Lost		145,078	15,857	426,370	40,635	42,850	248,692	92,730	131,040	163,215	181,200	289,750	115,596	73,290	1,966,303
Total Yield in Bales [2]	1,825,000	1,010,000	325,000	3,750,000	260,000	385,000	1,325,000	750,000	1,885,000	890,000	725,000	660,000	560,000	625,000	15,038,000

[1] California estimate received too late to be included in tabulations.
[2] BAE, Dec. 1, 1952.

eastern states, but was of minor importance in the Southwest. On the other hand, Verticillium wilt was found in most states and in the Southwest it did cause extensive damage.

Cotton root rot is a good example of a disease confining its activity to a few states. Nevertheless, this disease robbed the growers of something like 138,000 bales last year. Fortunately, the states which suffered most from root rot had no measurable damage from Fusarium wilt, which reduced yields by about 164,000 bales elsewhere.

Even the three least important of the major diseases — anthracnose boll rot, Verticillium wilt, and Ascochyta or wet weather blight—caused damage estimated at 63,171, 61,277 and 21,520 bales, respectively.

Here are percentages of the total 1952 crop lost to each of the major diseases: seedling diseases, 3.72 percent; boll rots, 1.67 percent; deficiency diseases, 1.65 percent; root knot, 1.59 percent; Fusarium wilt, 1.25 percent; bacterial blight, 1.09 percent; Verticillium wilt, .67 percent; anthracnose boll rot, .53 percent; root rot, .45 percent; and Ascochyta or wet-weather blight, .18 percent.

According to the survey, losses by states ranged from 4.65 percent in New Mexico to 30.5 percent in South Carolina. But percentage figures do not tell the whole story. Small percentages of loss in high-producing states were much more costly than high percentages of loss in low-producing states. For example, Mississippi's 6.5 percent loss actually amounted to 131,040 bales, while Oklahoma's 13.5 percent loss meant only 40,635 bales. The 10 percent loss in Texas amounted to 426,370 bales. The average percentage of loss for the entire Cotton Belt was 13.7 percent.

A number of conclusions can be made from the Cotton Disease Council's survey: Losses to cotton diseases are much greater than is generally realized; certain diseases are much more severe in some states than in others; four major diseases cause more than half the damage to the crop; states with the same degree of disease severity may vary widely in the amount of economic loss they suffer; high-producing states do not necessarily suffer a higher percentage of losses due to diseases.

It is felt that the survey affords much-needed data which will aid in promoting cotton disease research.

How Can We Cut Down the $400 MILLION?

LET'S NOT try to place blame for losing nearly 2 million bales to cotton diseases in 1952. What we MUST do is recognize the problem, then find ways to whip it.

IT IS a source of pride to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press that this issue carries the special material relating to cotton diseases prepared by the Cotton Disease Council in cooperation with the National Cotton Council.

But none of us can feel any pride in the fact that so little has been done to cut down the $400 million the Cotton Disease Council's survey indicates producers lost to diseases in 1952.

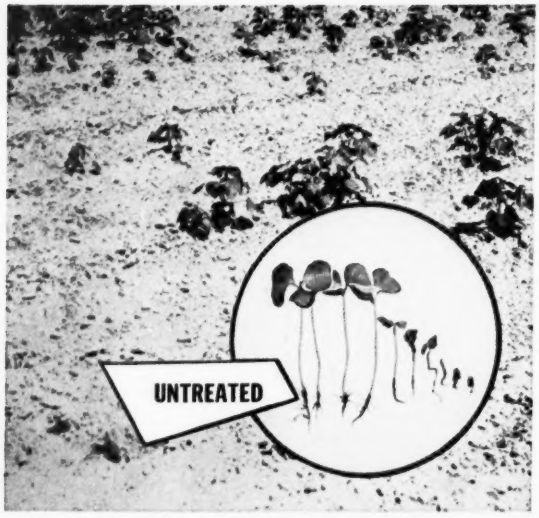
True, we have materials for treating cotton planting seed and we have a number of varieties resistant to certain diseases. But what we don't have is (1) enough research on which to base more effective control measures; (2) an adequate educational program of disease identification and control; (3) a uniform procedure for measuring disease losses; and (4) machinery for obtaining, tabulating, and releasing information concerning annual losses to diseases. There are doubtless other needs, but these strike us at the moment as being among the most pressing.

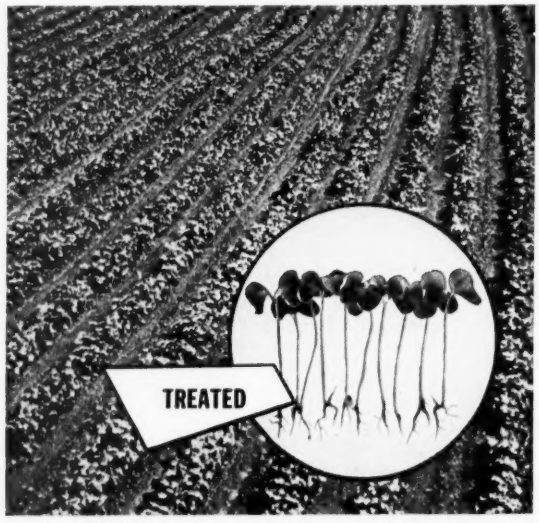
The true cotton disease picture is by no means clear. But the article on this and the preceding page draws back the curtain far enough to reveal a rather startling view of what we face.

Nearly 2 million bales, or an estimated 13.7 percent of the 1952 crop, worth about $400 million, is ample cause for serious concern on the part of producers, ginners, crushers, and everybody else in the cotton business. Some will say the loss estimate is too high, but there are many seasoned observers who are equally convinced it is too low. But high or low, we know that cotton diseases are a major problem and that, if we find adequate ways to control them, a needed reduction in production costs will have been achieved.

We believe the foregoing article and the special cotton disease section on Pages 27 through 34 will do much to create a new awareness of the problem and help to stimulate more research and education to overcome that problem. This is highly recommended reading for everybody who has an interest in obtaining the highest possible yields of cotton at the lowest possible cost.—EDITOR.

Effective Seed Treatment Benefits YOU and YOUR CUSTOMER





BE SURE ALL SEED IS TREATED PROPERLY WITH CERESAN®

Even with the best cotton seed, even with the newest varieties, many cotton growers have suffered poor germination, poor stands, disappointing yields. These troubles result from seed rot, damping off, angular leaf spot and anthracnose.

Proper treatment pays two ways. Trouble can start if seed isn't treated, or if treating is not done carefully. When good seed is properly treated with "Ceresan" seed disinfectant, growers get good disease control and good stands.

Growers get better yields . . . up to 40% better, even in unfavorable seasons, as long as seed is properly treated with "Ceresan."

Your benefits come at ginning time when the larger crop from treated seed comes in, and in repeat business from satisfied customers. It pays to make sure your operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan."

***For full details** on effective seed treating, write to Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington, Delaware.*

USE TREATED GRAIN AND GRASS SEED, TOO

"Ceresan" seed treatment for grain controls seed rot, seedling blights, many kinds of smut on wheat, oats, barley and rye. Helps produce better stands and better yields of clean grain

"Arasan" seed treatment for grass and legumes controls seed rot and seedling blight, helps these tiny seeds to get a strong start. Improves stands and vigor resulting in better yields and pasture crops.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS

MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED		
2% "Ceresan"	Dry	6 oz. 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	3 oz. 100 lbs.
ACID-DELINTED COTTONSEED		
2% "Ceresan"	Dry	4 oz. 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz. 100 lbs.
FUZZY COTTONSEED		
2% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz. 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	4½ oz. 100 lbs.

DU PONT REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. **CERESAN®**

Seed Disinfectant and Protectant

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

Cotton Diseases

How to Recognize and Control Them

PREPARED BY THE

COTTON DISEASE COUNCIL

IN COOPERATION WITH THE

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL

PUBLISHED BY

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

DALLAS, TEXAS

APRIL 25, 1953 ISSUE

FOREGROUND shows cotton attacked by root rot. Background shows control obtained by rotation with Hubam clover. Root rot is confined primarily to the highly calcareous and alkaline soils of the Southwest.

Cotton Diseases

How to recognize and control them

IN 1888, A WORKER in Texas named Pammel made the first report on a cotton disease in the United States. He had found and identified "root rot." Since that time, we have found many additional cotton diseases, some highly destructive.

Disease spread has sometimes been unbelievably fast. Verticillium wilt, for example, was discovered in Arkansas, Tennessee and California in the late 1920's; it has now been reported in every major cotton-producing state.

DISEASE LOSSES

DESPITE the rapid increase in cotton diseases, many growers and others interested in cotton are not inclined to take them seriously. Frequently they do not recognize the nature and extent of damage from this source.

Damage is likely to be incorrectly attributed to adverse weather, insects, fertility differences, and the like — thus obscuring the real importance of the problem. However, the results of a survey conducted under the auspices of the Cotton Disease Council indicate that 1952 production losses identified with cotton diseases were almost 2 million bales, worth about 400 million dollars.

Seedling diseases, which attack cotton all across the Belt, accounted for one-fourth of the loss reported by the Cotton Disease Council survey. Bacterial blight was second in importance, accounting for 14 percent of the reported loss. Other important diseases, in terms of their Beltwide contribution to the damage were: Root Knot, 10 percent; Boll Rot, 10 percent; Fusarium Wilt, 8 percent; Root Rot, 7 percent; Anthracnose Boll Rot and Verticillium Wilt, 3 percent each; and Ascochyta or Wet Weather Blight, 1 percent. Moreover, diseases which appear to be minor in relation to the total of the Cotton Belt often are of major importance in a particular state or in a particular locality. On an individual farm, when disease infestation is extensive, accurate identification and control become a problem of major importance.

RESEARCH

FOR MORE THAN a half century, research workers have been studying cotton diseases and learning how to fight them. They noted that cotton, a native of tropical and subtropical regions, was very susceptible to disease during cool, damp weather. They also found that disease damage was related to soil conditions, cultural practices, variety planted, and other factors.

Some of the first research work on disease resistance was carried out by Orton in 1900. He was the first to breed upland cotton for Fusarium-wilt resistance. Today, breeding for resistance is still one of the most promising approaches to disease control. Recent developments in genetics, using wild species of cotton, are opening up many new possibilities along this line.

Chemical treatment for planting seed is now a proven method of disease control. Scientists also have found that chemical treatment of soil can aid in solving certain disease problems.

The results of such scientific research are summarized in this report. They are supplemented by full-color pictures which should aid farmers and others in identifying the major cotton diseases.

RECOGNIZING AND CONTROLLING DISEASES

PARASITIC organisms are responsible for the major diseases. They are caused by fungi, bacteria or nematodes which enter the plants and obtain their food from them.

The material in this summary was prepared by the Cotton Disease Council in cooperation with the National Cotton Council

Fusarium Wilt

Fusarium wilt or cotton wilt is caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *vasinfectum*. This fungus is well adapted to survival on organic matter in the soil for an indefinite period of time. The disease is prevalent from Virginia to Texas, but causes heaviest losses in the sandy, acid soils of the Southeastern states.

Symptoms

Wilt-infected plants characteristically are stunted and fruit earlier than healthy plants. On young plants the leaves wilt and drop, leaving the bare stems. Brown wood, either solid brown or in streaks, severe wilting, fired and yellowed leaves, leaf fall and plant death are symptoms in older plants.

A diagonal cut across the plant stem at the ground line will show this browning of the stalk tissue, and is one way of easily identifying the disease in the field.

Soils in which wilt occurs are also generally favorable for root-knot nematodes and the two organisms are often closely associated. Cotton plants whose roots have been attacked by nematodes are highly susceptible to attack by the Fusarium-wilt organism.

Control

Wilt can be satisfactorily controlled by growing wilt-resistant varieties, such as Coker 100 Wilt, Stonewilt, Empire, White Gold, Pandora, Plains or other varieties that have shown tolerance. Several other control measures help to prevent damage: (1) application of balanced fertilizers with sufficient potash to prevent rust; (2) rotations or the application of soil fumigants to reduce nematodes.

Verticillium Wilt

Verticillium wilt is caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum*, a soil-borne fungus which can persist in the soil over long periods of time. It has been found in all of the cotton-growing states. Although it is a relatively new cotton disease it is now considered one of the most serious, particularly in the irrigated areas of the Southwest, Far West and in the Mississippi Delta.

Symptoms

Verticillium affects the cotton plant in all stages from seedling to mature size. The most outstanding symptom of the disease is the development of chlorotic and brown areas on the leaves, which gives them a distinctive mottled appearance. When young plants are attacked they are often killed outright, but older plants may survive the entire season, shedding their leaves and sending up new growth near the base of the plants. The woody part of the roots and stalk turns brown as the disease progresses upward through the entire plant.

Control

Intensive breeding programs are under way to develop resistant varieties and considerable progress has been made in obtaining varieties tolerant to this disease. In the irrigated areas of the Southwest, it has been found that high beds tend to increase the soil temperature and reduce the severity of the attack. Also thick stands have reduced wilt and increased yield.

Cotton Root Rot

Cotton root rot is caused by *Phymatotrichum omnivorium*, a soil-borne fungus. This disease is confined primarily to the highly calcareous and alkaline soils of the Southwest. The heavy waxy prairie soils with poor internal drainage and aeration, found over a large part of Texas, are particularly favorable to the cotton root-rot fungus. Severe losses are suffered each year in Texas, and in certain areas of New Mexico and Arizona. It is also a minor problem in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and California.

Symptoms

First evidence of the disease is a slight yellowing of the leaves followed by a sudden wilting. The entire plant soon dries out and the leaves turn brown and cling to the stems. At this stage the root bark tissue is destroyed. The most conspicuous symptom of root rot is the occurrence of areas of dead or browned plants in a field.

Control

Due to the nature of the fungus it is very difficult to control. Cotton rotation with Hubam clover has given practical control in Texas. Other practices that have been found helpful in reducing losses from this severe disease are: (1) early fall plowing; (2) the addition of nitrogen and manure to the soil; (3) deep tillage; (4) rotations with sorghum, small grain or corn for a period of years.

Bacterial Blight

Bacterial blight is caused by *Xanthomonas malvacearum*. The disease is variously called angular leaf spot, black arm, vein blight and boll rot, depending upon the part of the plant attacked. This disease attacks cotton in all sections of the Cotton Belt and in foreign countries.

Symptoms

The characteristic symptoms of bacterial blight are the greasy water-soaked lesions on the cotyledons, leaves or bolls. From these primary lesions or spots the disease may spread rapidly to surrounding plants by means of wind-blown rain or irrigation water. Shedding of leaves, squares and young bolls follows cases of severe infection. Thus, it may injure seedlings and cause poor stands, or it may attack older plants and bolls, reducing lint yield and fiber quality.

Control

Partial control has been obtained by treating planting seed with recommended fungicides and by acid delinting. This practice does not insure complete protection because the organism may be carried inside the seed in small amounts and cannot be destroyed by seed treatment. It may also over-winter on old stalks and produce centers of infection in the following crop.

The discovery of a resistant strain of cotton has made it possible to introduce this desirable trait into commercially available varieties.

Root Knot

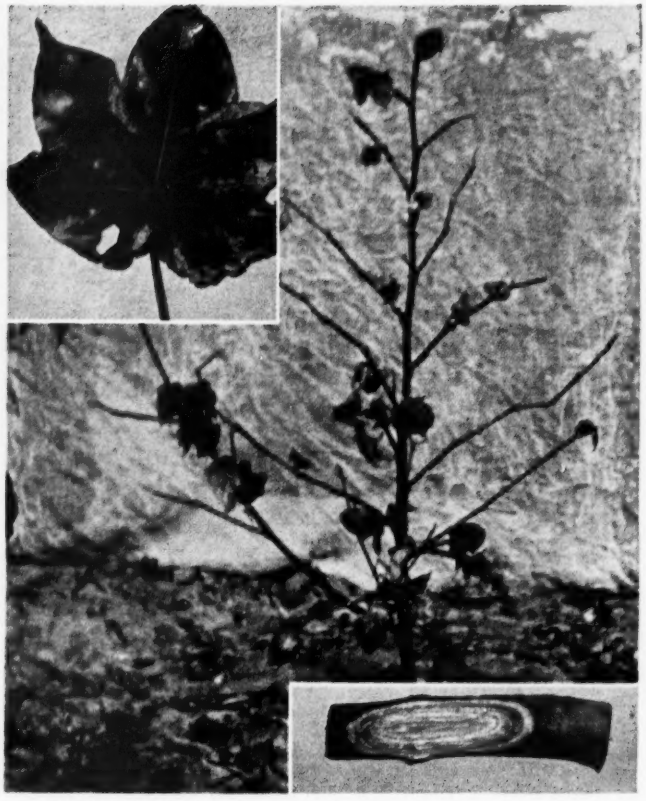
Root knot is caused by nematodes or microscopic eel worms which live in the soil. The root knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita*, is by far the most serious nematode attacking cotton. It is found in sandy soils wherever cotton is grown. This is particularly true in the rainbelt area and in the lighter irrigated soils in Arizona and California. The presence of nematodes in soils also infested with Fusarium wilt offers a serious problem since both attack the cotton plant simultaneously with disastrous results.

Symptoms

The symptoms of root knot are prominent galls or knots on the roots. The galls vary in size from very minute on

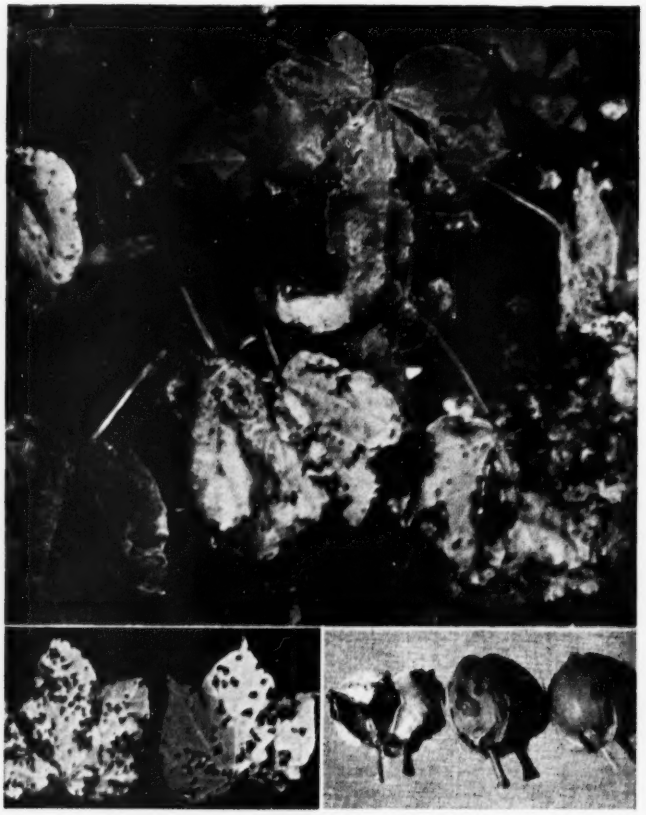
FUSARIUM WILT is prevalent from Virginia to Texas, but causes heaviest losses in the sandy, acid soils of the Southeastern states. Photograph shows the difference between Fusarium wilt-resistant and susceptible varieties of cotton.

FUSARIUM WILT A mold-like fungus that can live in soil or old plants for several years. Attacks young plants but more severe on older plants. **Symptoms:** Leaves wilt, fire, fall off and the plant dies. The wood is brown when the bark is removed from the roots or stems. **Insert** shows an infected leaf.

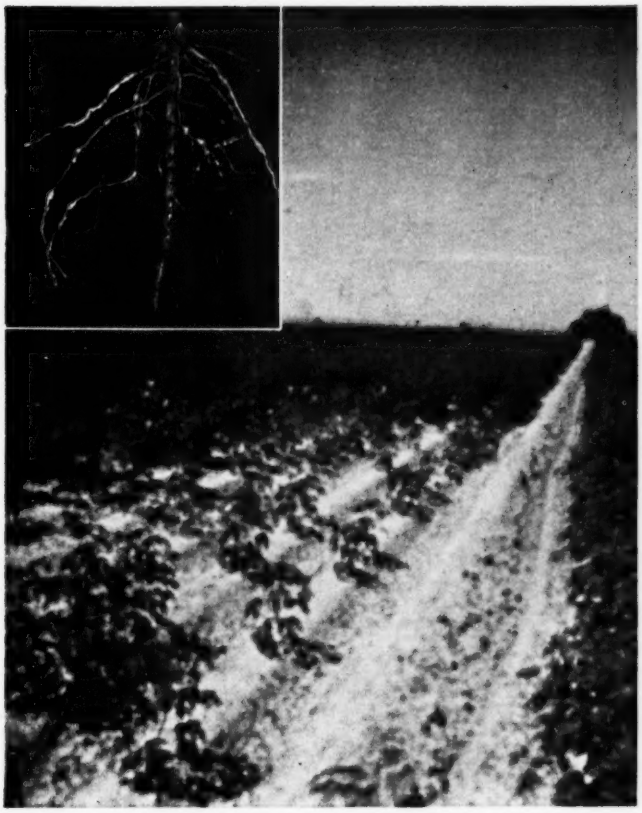


VERTICILLIUM WILT A soil-borne fungus which affects plant in all stages from seedling to maturity. **Symptoms:** Appearance of chloratic areas on the margin and between principal veins of the leaves which give them a distinct mottled appearance. Longitudinal cut into wood at base of stalk may reveal a slight browning of the vascular system. **Inserts** show stem and leaf symptoms.

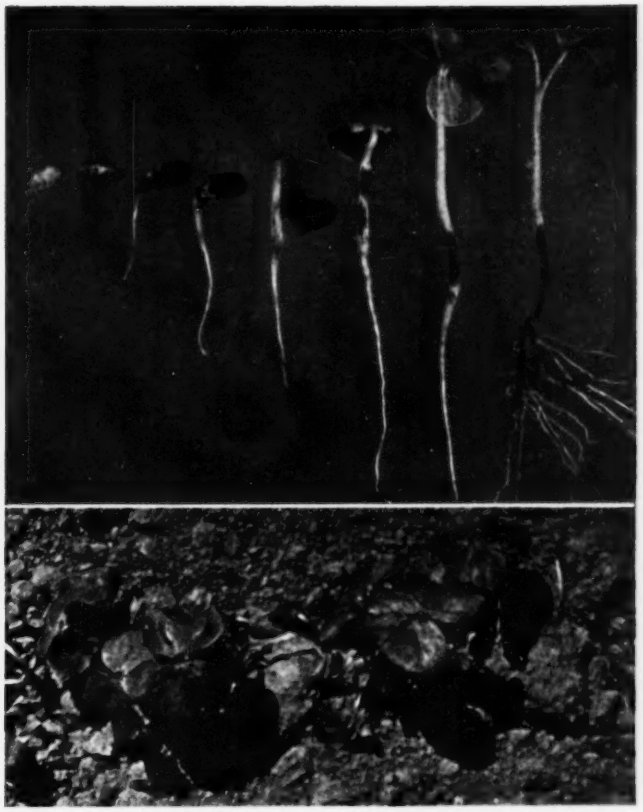
COTTON ROOT ROT A soil-borne fungus. Confined primarily to the highly calcareous soils of the Southwest. **Symptoms:** Attacked plants wilt quickly and die usually within two or three days and the leaves cling to the dead plants. **Insert** shows tap roots of diseased plants.



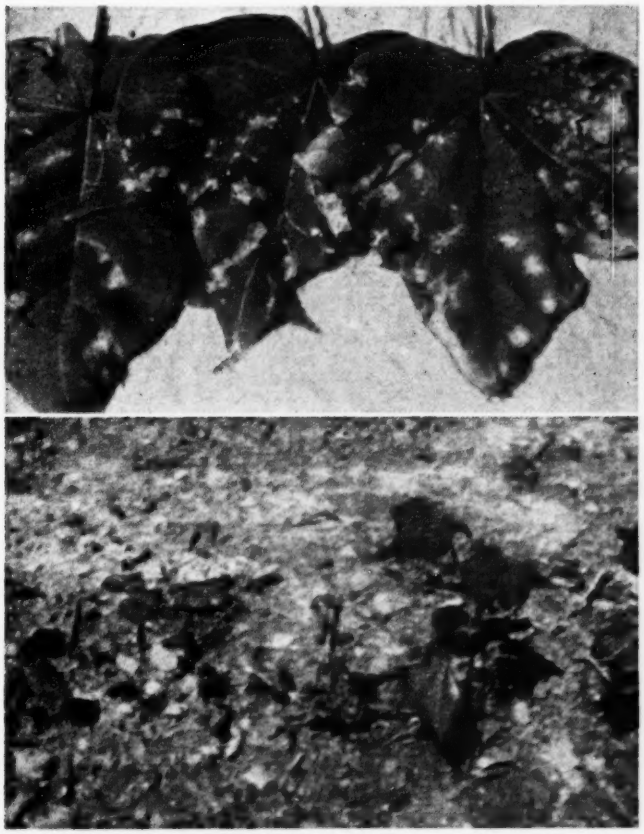
BACTERIAL BLIGHT (Angular Leaf Spot) Bacteria is seed-borne. Spread by splashing or blowing of rain drops from leaf to leaf. **Symptoms:** Angular, watersoaked spots on leaves that later turn dark, and round spots on boll. Attacks seedlings. **Inserts** show leaf and boll symptoms.



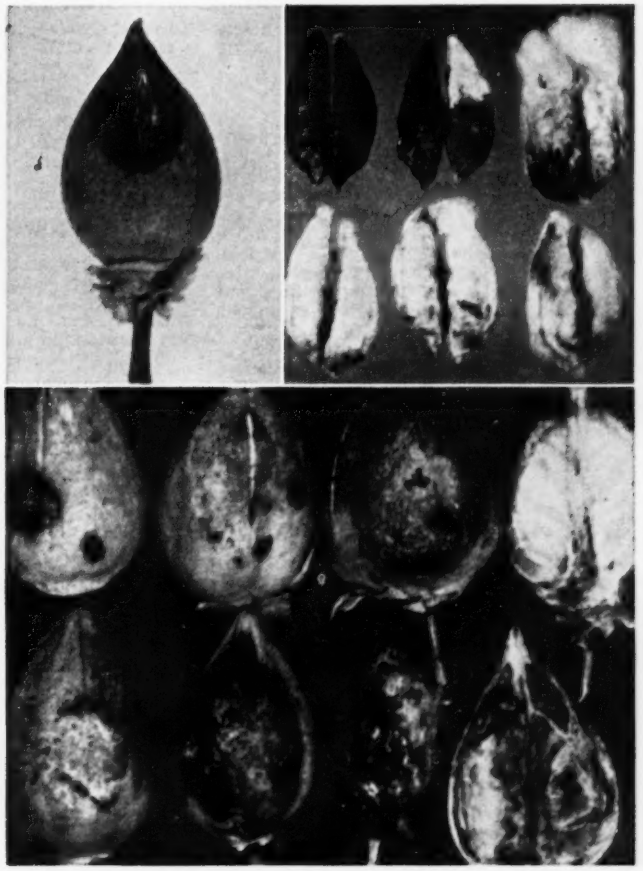
ROOT KNOT (Nematode) Caused by microscopic eel worms which live in the soil. **Symptoms:** Knotty, irregular swellings on the roots. Plants are dwarfed, pale and unthrifty. **Insert** shows closeup of diseased root.



SEEDLING DISEASES Organism exists in the soil. **Picture at top** shows how organism attacks seedling below soil line. **Symptoms:** Young plants are pale, unhealthy and often die. **Bottom picture** shows damping off.



ASCOCHYTA or WET-WEATHER BLIGHT A seed-borne disease. May live over winter on old stalks. **Symptoms:** Affects all above-ground parts of plants except the flowers. Stem cankers, which are brownish, originate at base of leaf and spread to other parts of plant. **Top picture** shows leaf spots. **Bottom picture** shows affected plants in field.



BOLL ROTS Caused by a large number of organisms. **Symptoms:** Discolored spots on outside of the boll, followed frequently by staining and rotting of the seed and fiber.

the smaller rootlets to over one-half inch in diameter on the larger roots. Above-ground symptoms are stunting and continued slow growth, resulting in reduced yields.

Control

The most practical control of root knot is by means of crop rotations. Crops that are resistant to root knot include oats, barley, wheat, corn, other small grains, peanuts, cowpeas and velvet beans, all of which can be grown in rotation with cotton.

A recent development that has attracted wide attention is the use of soil fumigants. Row applications of ethylene dibromide (Dowfume W85 or 40 and Soilfume 85 or 40) and dichloropropene-dichloropropane (Shell D-D) have given satisfactory control.

Some Fusarium wilt-resistant varieties of Upland cotton have shown tolerance to nematodes, while American-Egyptian and Sea Island varieties are quite susceptible.

Seedling Diseases

Seedling diseases are caused by a complex of seed-borne and soil-inhabiting organisms. Damping-off losses may occur before or after emergence of the seedling. After the seedling makes more growth the disease is referred to as soreshin or seedling blight.

The various organisms causing seedling diseases are found in all cotton-producing areas in the United States. Damage is most severe under cold, damp conditions which retard germination and seedling growth. Several of the organisms causing seedling diseases are carried on the seed. They remain on the seed until the next planting season unless removed or destroyed by seed-treating materials.

Symptoms

Seedling diseases have so many different effects on the plant that it is difficult to give any brief summary of them. In general, however, infected plants are pale, unhealthy and slow growing. Reddish-brown, sunken lesions near or below the ground line are typical of soreshin. Sometimes seedling diseases will wipe out entire fields of young cotton, but more often they result in skippy, uneven stands.

Control

The most effective control of seedling diseases is by seed treatment with recommended materials, as will be discussed later.

During prolonged periods of unfavorable weather seed treatment will not adequately protect the seedlings. Thus, it is usually a good idea to delay planting to insure favorable conditions for seedling development.

Ascochyta or Wet-Weather Blight

Ascochyta or wet-weather blight is a fungus disease caused by *Ascochyta gossypii*. It is a seed-borne disease, which probably accounts for its general distribution through the humid cotton-growing areas. The organism also lives over winter on infected cotton stalks.

Symptoms

The most conspicuous symptoms of the disease are numerous round, ash-colored spots on the leaves and brownish elongated stem cankers. Young plants are particularly susceptible to attack. Cool, wet weather combined with aphid and thrip damage in the early stages of growth render the plants particularly susceptible to this blight. Complete loss of stand may occur during periods of unfavorable weather, but ordinarily plants recover and resume normal growth with the return of good weather.

BOLL ROTS are a major factor in staining, spotting and weakening fiber, causing lower grades. They also lower the quality of cottonseed. Boll diseases are more severe in areas where cotton makes rank growth and frequent rains occur. Photograph shows lint damaged by bacterial blight.

Control

Rotation of cotton with other crops together with seed treatment and destruction of old stalks is the most practical control.

Boll Rots

Boll rots are caused by a number of different organisms. They may be divided into two general groups: (1) those caused by organisms which can make their own openings in uninjured bolls; (2) those caused by organisms which enter through wounds provided by insects, weather, or other diseases.

Boll diseases are more severe in areas where cotton makes rank growth and frequent rains occur. Losses from boll rot may also occur in irrigated areas where excessive water is applied late in the season.

Symptoms

Due to the variety of organisms causing boll rot, the symptoms vary widely. In many instances discolored, sunken areas develop on the surface. In others external symptoms may be minor, but with complete destruction of seed and fiber in the boll. Various colored fungi are found on or in rotted bolls.

Control

Practices that have proved of value in reducing damage by boll rot include: (1) treating all planting seed; (2) crop rotations; (3) avoiding practices that induce rank growth; (4) keeping cotton free of weeds and grasses; (5) defoliating rank cotton when it is mature.

ADVANTAGES OF ADEQUATE COTTONSEED TREATMENT

A THOROUGH JOB of seed treatment helps prevent seed decay and damping-off from both seed- and soil-borne organisms. A good stand of plants, evenly distributed in the drill, is necessary for a high yield of cotton. Replanting is costly.

Failure to get a stand of cotton may be due to poor seedbed preparation, faulty methods of planting, packed soil, unfavorable moisture content of the soil, seed of low germination and adverse weather conditions. But in many cases, poor stands are due to seed-borne or soil-borne organisms which cause seed decay and different types of seedling diseases. Good stands depend primarily upon planting high-quality, properly treated seed and upon favorable conditions during early growth.

Research has proved that one of the best and most economical steps a cotton producer can take to reduce damage from seedling disease is to plant properly treated seed.

Planting properly treated seed will:

(1) Help prevent seed decay and damping-off.
(2) Save expensive labor and cost of replanting.
(3) Improve emergence, resulting in better stands of plants.
(4) Increase average yield per acre.
(5) Help prevent certain leaf and boll diseases.

Seed treatment helps reduce damage from the seed-borne diseases such as anthracnose and bacterial blight that attack older cotton plants. The value of a seed-treatment program is greatest in those areas where all growers plant treated seed, thus reducing the chances

of an outbreak of anthracnose or bacterial blight.

It should be emphasized that seed treatment is not always a cure-all for seedling diseases. But as a regular practice, year in and year out, it is so effective and so inexpensive that farmers cannot afford to do without it.

In selecting materials for treating fuzzy, mechanically or acid-delinted seed, always obtain materials that have been tested and approved. Tests have been made with a great many materials for a number of years. The results of these tests have been analyzed and recommendations are based upon the information obtained.

The seed treatment that has been approved for a long time is the organic mercury compound Ceresan. Another material that has been recommended and used in recent years is Dow 9-B. This material has been found to be relatively non-toxic to livestock, an important factor when carry-over of planting seed is concerned. Spergon and Arasan are also effective when used on acid-delinted seed. There are several additional materials that have given promising results in recent tests; among them are Setrete, Agrox, Ortho Seed Guard, Vancide 51, and Seedox.

The Cottonseed Treatment Committee of the Cotton Disease Council is constantly testing new materials, and as new ones are found that are effective and economical to use, they will be promptly reported.

How to Treat

The major point to remember in treating cottonseed is that the chemical should be thoroughly mixed with the seed.

Cottonseed may be properly treated by individual farmers at home, or seed can be treated by custom operators. The progressive seed companies realize the importance of seed treatment and are now offering this service to their customers.

For treating seed on the farm a homemade rotating barrel or oil drum is very satisfactory and inexpensive with dust materials. Plans for constructing and operating these homemade treaters are readily available from all state Extension Service offices.

In treating seed at home, it is essential to follow the directions of the manufacturer of the material for safe handling and adequate treatment.

Importance of a Thorough Job

Treating should always be done in such a manner as to provide maximum protection. Poor treatment is little better than no treatment at all.

In recent years, numerous complaints have been received of improper treatment. Farmers should demand planting seed that have been treated according to recommendations. Custom operators should know the latest recommendations and make sure that they are followed in their plant. Using modern safeguards, such as dust-collecting equipment and the new slurry (liquid) machines will help insure proper treatment.

Storage of Treated Seed

Cotton planting seed should not contain more than 11 to 12 percent moisture when it is to be stored. If treated seed are kept dry, they may be stored without any real danger of deterioration. Seed should be treated at least 48 hours before planting so as to obtain maximum effectiveness of the fungicide. All treated seed should be labeled or tagged to show which material was used.

Manufacturers of Seed-Treating Chemicals

Every effort was made to include in the following lists, all seed-treating chemicals and soil fumigants available for use even on a limited basis, and any omissions are, therefore, unintentional.

Agrox

Chipman Chemical Company
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Ceresan and Arasan

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Semesan Section
Wilmington 98, Delaware

Dow 9-B

Dow Chemical Company
Midland, Michigan

Ortho Seed Guard

California Spray-Chemical Corp.
Richmond, California

Seedox

Sindar Corporation
330 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

Setrete

W. A. Cleary Corporation
Box 749
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Spergon

United States Rubber Company
Naugatuck Chemical Division
Naugatuck, Connecticut

Vancide 51

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, Inc.
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Manufacturers of Seed-Treating Machines

Calkins Manufacturing Company
North 1102 Atlantic Street
Spokane 11, Washington

Ben Gustafson & Son
Manufacturing Company
1031 Center Avenue
Moorhead, Minnesota

Manufacturers of Soil Fumigants

D-D

Shell Chemical Company
50 West 50th Street
New York, New York

Dowfume W85 or 40

Dow Chemical Company
Midland, Michigan

Soilfume 85 or 40

Niagara Chemical Division
Food Machinery and Chemical Corp.
Middleport, New York

SEEDLING DISEASES are caused by a large number of seed- and soil-borne organisms. Seed treatment is recommended to reduce this type of damage. Photograph shows healthy plants and, at right, plants injured by Ascochyta blight.

Acknowledgments

This summary of information on cotton diseases was prepared in cooperation with the Cotton Disease Council. The cotton industry is indeed grateful for the contribution this group of workers from the public service agencies and private organizations has made toward reducing the losses suffered by farmers from cotton diseases.

* * *

The colored and black-and-white photographs reproduced in this summary were assembled by the Illustration Committee of the Cotton Disease Council. Special thanks are due the Committee and the individuals who cooperated in supplying this illustrative material.

* * *

The Committee on Cotton Disease Losses of the Cotton Disease Council is also due the special thanks of the cotton industry for the compilation of estimates on disease losses, as are the cooperators across the Belt who furnished the estimates.

COOPERATORS

The cotton industry is indebted to the federal and state workers and the many individuals in private industry who have contributed to our growing knowledge of cotton diseases and how to control them. While it was impossible to compile a complete roster of these individuals, every effort was made to include in the following list each federal and state worker who has indicated a special interest in this development.

ALABAMA

O. N. Andrews, Alabama Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn.

A. L. Smith, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn.

H. B. Tisdale, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn.

ARIZONA

R. H. Peebles, United States Field Station, Sacaton.

A. H. Pressley, Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson.

H. W. Reynolds, United States Field Station, Sacaton.

Ivan J. Shields, Arizona Agricultural Extension Service, Phoenix.

R. B. Streets, Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

C. A. Moosberg, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Marianna.

H. E. Smith, Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service, Fayetteville.

V. H. Young, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

J. O. Ware, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA

G. J. Harrison, United States Cotton Field Station, Shafter.

Marvin Hoover, California Agricultural Extension Service, Shafter.

R. A. Kortsen, California Agricultural Extension Service, El Centro.

B. A. Rudolph, California Agricultural Experiment Station, San Jose.

J. H. Turner, Jr., United States Cotton Field Station, Shafter.

GEORGIA

W. W. Ballard, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment.

B. B. Higgins, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Griffin.

J. G. Jenkins, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Tifton.

J. H. Miller, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Athens.

E. C. Westbrook, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, Athens.

LOUISIANA

I. W. Carson, Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service, Baton Rouge.

S. J. P. Chilton, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge.

D. C. Neal, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge.

MARYLAND

H. D. Barker, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, Beltsville.

P. B. Marsh, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, Beltsville.

P. R. Miller, Division of Mycology and Disease Survey, Beltsville.

J. T. Presley, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, Beltsville.

W. H. Tharp, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, Beltsville.

MISSISSIPPI

H. R. Carns, United States Cotton Field Station, Stoneville.

J. B. Dick, United States Cotton Field Station, Stoneville.

T. M. Waller, Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service, State College.

A. B. Wiles, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

MISSOURI

E. M. Brown, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia.

W. J. Murphy, Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, Columbia.

NEW MEXICO

L. M. Blank, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

R. E. Hunter, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

A. R. Leding, United States Cotton Field Station, State College.

P. J. Leyendecker, Jr., New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

R. M. Nakayama, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

G. N. Stroman, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

NORTH CAROLINA

H. R. Garris, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh.

S. G. Lehman, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh.

OKLAHOMA

L. A. Brinkerhoff, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater.

J. M. Green, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater.

W. W. Hanson, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater.

G. E. Stroup, Oklahoma Agricultural Extension Service, Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA

G. M. Armstrong, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson.

C. H. Arndt, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson.

Q. L. Holdeman, Pee Dee Agricultural Experiment Station, Florence.

W. H. Jenkins, Pee Dee Agricultural Experiment Station, Florence.

W. C. Nettles, South Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson.

TENNESSEE

E. N. Duncan, United States Cotton Field Station, Knoxville.

J. M. Epps, West Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Jackson.

W. L. Lett, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

R. P. Mullett, Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville.

D. M. Simpson, United States Cotton Field Station, Knoxville.

C. L. Welch, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

TEXAS

L. S. Bird, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station.

E. D. Cook, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Temple.

F. C. Elliott, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, College Station.

C. E. Fisher, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Spur.

G. H. Godfrey, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Weslaco.

J. L. Hubbard, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Weslaco.

D. L. Jones, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Lubbock.

D. D. Porter, United States Cotton Field Station, Greenville.

J. R. Quinby, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Chillicothe.

L. L. Ray, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Lubbock.

C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas.

L. S. Stith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Ysleta.

G. M. Watkins, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. J. Haskell, Federal Extension Service, USDA.

J. M. Saunders, Federal Extension Service, USDA.

At Biloxi, April 13-14

Valley Processors Select Woodruff

■ FLEMING named vice-president, as group hears addresses and enjoys many entertainment features at annual convention.

Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., who has been vice-president and chairman of the research committee, was elevated to the presidency of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association at the annual convention April 13-14 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Two hundred registered for the meeting, which featured addresses by leaders in the industry and others and many entertainment events.

I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis, was named vice-president; and C. E. Garner, Memphis, was re-appointed secretary. Elected to the board of directors were: N. P. Bartmess, Sikeston, Mo.; E. F. Czichos, Memphis; J. E. Doherty, Jr., Newport, Ark.; T. F. Horn, Memphis; P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark; T. C. Lee, Memphis; and the retiring president, W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill.

A directors' meeting, followed the convention, voted to return to the Buena Vista Hotel for the next convention, March 29-30, 1954.

C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson, presi-

(Continued on page 42)

Photoviews of Valley Crushers' Meeting

■ TOP: Discussing the successful convention held by the Valley Processors are, l. to r., W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., retiring president of the association; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, who spoke at the meeting; Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., newly elected president of the Valley group; and I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis, the new vice-president.

■ SECOND FROM TOP: Members of the convention resolutions committee shown are, l. to r., P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Joe Brady, Helena, Ark.; Zach McClendon, Monticello, Ark.; and E. F. Czichos, Memphis.

■ THIRD FROM TOP: Three of the ladies at the convention admire some of the gifts provided for them by friends of the association. L. to r. are Mrs. Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark.; Mrs. I. W. Dunklin, Pine Bluff, Ark.; and Mrs. I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis.

■ BOTTOM: The welcoming speaker told some good jokes, as the expressions on the faces of others on the program, shown in this picture, clearly indicate. Shown are, l to r., Brown R. Rawlings, Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta; C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson, Miss., president, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association; John F. Moloney, Memphis, National Cottonseed Products Association; and Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, NCPA Educational Service.

It's really smart to order your U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties —now!

● Don't wait until the baling season is on top of you to do what you can do right now. Head off some of your worries by ordering your U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties at once.

The dependability of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties helps cut down on your worries, too. The strong, tough steel of which they are made was specially designed to withstand internal strain and external abrasion. They easily stand up under the heaviest baling pressures, and do *not* cut through at the buckle. From ore to finished product, they are under the direct control of the South's largest steel mill, and the world's largest producer of cotton ties.

Order your U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties from warehouses conveniently located in the Cotton Belt. Ample stocks are on hand and delivery is fast.

LOOK FOR THE T
on the buckle of genuine
U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

The Standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

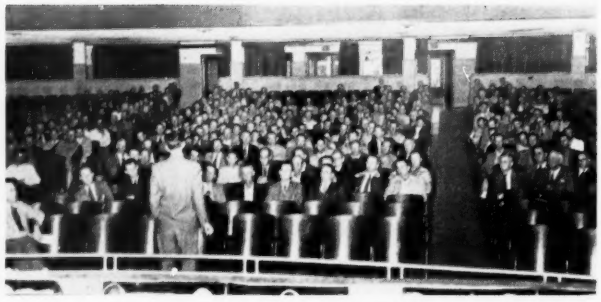
Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES USS

UNITED STATES STEEL



OKLAHOMA ginning schools held April 15 in and near Altus.

Interest High in Better Ginning

More Than 325 at Gin Schools in Oklahoma

EXPERT instruction on the use of equipment made by the major gin machinery manufacturers was given more than 325 gin owners and operators at the Oklahoma ginning schools April 15.

The schools were arranged and conducted by C. V. Phagan, who was ably assisted by J. D. Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma City; and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Dallas. Phagan is Extension agricultural engineer at Oklahoma A. & M., Stillwater.

Before going to points in and around Altus for the schools, all the ginners met in the municipal auditorium where they were welcomed by Oklahoma Extension Service Director Shawnee Brown. "King" Solomon, County Agent at Altus, was in charge of local arrangements. The gin owners and operators heard brief talks by Pendleton and Fleming, in which they stressed the importance of proper gin operation.

The schools were held at the following points:

Lummus Cotton Gin Co.—Davidson Co-op Gin, Davidson. Instructors in the operation of Lummus equipment were Woodrow Walker, Dallas branch manager; Paul Furr, and Ross Thomason.

Hardwicke-Etter Company—Farmers Co-op Gin, Chillicothe, Texas (situated not far from the Oklahoma line). Instructors in the operation of Hardwicke-Etter equipment were M. U. Tinsley, assistant sales manager, Sherman, Texas; Lynn McKinney, and Jim McCauley.

Continental Gin Company—Davis Gin, Altus. Instructors in the operation of Continental equipment were P. O. Pederson, Dallas, district engineer; J. P. Bolmanskie, J. A. Canup, and A. O. Kressenberg.

The Murray Company of Texas—Headrick Gin, Headrick. Instructors in the operation of Murray equipment were F. O. Weldon, Dallas, assistant district sales manager; Gene Roberts, and B. M. Stevens.

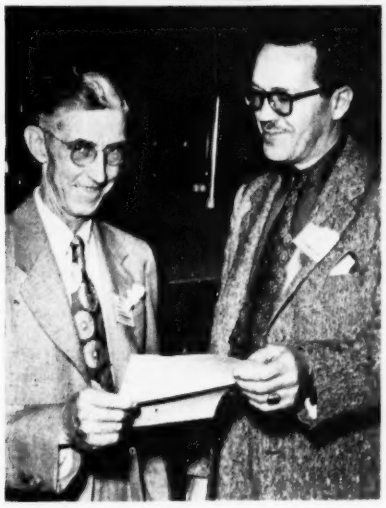
John E. Mitchell Company—Also held at the Headrick Gin, Headrick. Instructors in the operation of Mitchell equipment were Donald F. Mitchell, Dallas, vice-president; and S. S. Andrews.

The schools ran from 11 a.m. until around five in the afternoon, with trained factory personnel giving expert instruction in the use of various machines manufactured by their companies. They used actual machinery models, especially designed machinery diagrams, charts, and cutaway models to explain graphically the operation of various pieces of equipment.

Schroeder Replaces Cooke as Texas Co-op Ginners' Secretary

Bruno E. Schroeder, Austin, has been named executive secretary-treasurer of the Texas Co-operative Ginners' Association to replace Emmett Cooke, long-time secretary of the organization who submitted his resignation at a Galveston meeting last February.

Schroeder's selection was announced by Wilmer Smith, president, Texas Co-operative Ginners' Association, after a series of meetings of the boards of directors of the Ginners Association and the Texas Federation of Co-operatives. Schroeder is also executive secretary of the latter association, and he will now serve both organizations.



Ginners Awarded Trips

SHOWN HERE are ginners receiving trip awards at the recent Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention in Dallas. In the top picture, l. to r., A. M. Grayson, Jr., president, W. M. Smith Electric Co., Dallas, Harlingen and Lubbock, presents to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Beckheusen, Modern Gin Co., Buckholts, a certificate entitling them to a $1,000 trip as guests of the Smith Electric Co. In the lower picture, W. G. Clark, left, manager, Farmers Co-op Gin, Chillicothe, receives the Association's award of a trip for two to Havana and Nassau by Braniff Airlines from Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

• Crushers Hear Meal Research Reports

POSSIBILITIES for unrestricted use of cottonseed meal in poultry and swine rations was the subject of a conference of Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas cottonseed crushers, feed manufacturers and feed salesmen in Lubbock, Texas, April 22. This was the second in a series of regional conferences in Cotton States to acquaint the cottonseed crushing and feed industries with the latest developments in the current research program aimed at winning a larger share of the valuable swine and poultry feed markets for cottonseed meal. The first meeting was held in Fresno, Calif.

Dr. A. M. Altschul, head of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory's Oilseed Division, discussed "The Chemistry of Oilseed Processing."

Dr. C. M. Lyman, head, department of biochemistry and nutrition, Texas A. & M. College, reviewed recent experimental work in feeding improved cottonseed meals which have been produced experimentally through the use of information developed in this research program.

The conference was called by NCPA Educational Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, who also presided at the meeting. In his introductory statement, Ward pointed out the mutual benefits which will come to mill operators, cotton farmers, feed manufacturers and feeders as a result of this research program.

Cottonseed crushing mills in the Lubbock area were hosts at a luncheon following the morning session. The group toured new solvent extraction cottonseed processing mills in Lubbock in the afternoon.

Heads Cen-Tennial Gin Co.

S. K. DIMON, above, was elected president of Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. by the board of directors at a meeting April 15 at the home office of the firm at Columbus, Ga. J. Watkins Dimon was elected vice-president of the firm and F. B. Wilson secretary-treasurer.

• NCPA Surveys Fire Causes and Losses

AN INDUSTRY-WIDE survey on fire causes and losses, aimed at developing proper fire prevention and fire fighting procedures within the cottonseed products industry, is being undertaken by the National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis. Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, chairman of NCPA's insurance committee, says the accumulated data will be used as a basis for preparation of an instructive series of informational bulletins emphasizing fire prevention and fire fighting techniques to safeguard the industry's natural resources and products. The bulletins will be given maximum distribution through the association's 625 members.

Barbee added that the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which is assisting in the committee's research and development program, is the nation-wide public service, engineering and educational organization of the capital stock fire insurance companies, and three years ago completed an important study on causes and prevention of cotton fires.

LEWIS A. VINCENT

Lewis A. Vincent, General Manager of the National Board, stated that the important role played by the cottonseed products industry in the American economy is widely recognized. He said an important first step in any safety program is the recognition by the industry concerned of its problems. The step taken by the NCPA in fire prevention and fire protection is evidence that the association is making a sound approach in planning a program to safeguard this valuable natural resource.

Organized 87 years ago, the National Board is best known for its fire defense grading of 500 larger U.S. cities, standard-making activities, special hazard surveys, and continuous program of organized fire prevention work.

Barbee pointed out that the National Board maintains a staff of technically trained experts and research engineers to evaluate fire hazards and make recommendations for their alleviation.

It provides, he explained, engineering guidance to municipal fire chiefs and state fire marshals and acts in a consultative capacity to state inspection bureaus on engineering problems.

Hollowell Appointed NCPA Fieldman in Southeast

A highly trained young agricultural leader, Edward T. Hollowell, has been employed as field representative for the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association in the Southeastern area, Director A. L. Ward, Dallas, has announced.

Ward points out that Hollowell's experience and background give him a fine insight to the agricultural problems of the Southeast as well as equip him for understanding the special problems which face the cottonseed crushing industry in that area. "The exceptionally fine training Hollowell has received at both North Carolina State College and at Alabama Polytechnic Institute will make him most helpful to our entire industry and the individual mills in his territory," Ward added.

Reared on a North Carolina cotton and livestock farm, Hollowell was graduated from North Carolina State College with a degree in agriculture. He served two years in the Army Corps of Engineers with fifteen months spent on duty in Alaska. His promotion to the rank of Staff Sergeant in the Corps of Engineers suggests his leadership qualities and adaptability.

He earned his Master of Science degree in Agricultural Education at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Following the completion of this advanced training, he started a career in vocational agriculture teaching in which he was engaged at the time he joined the Educational Service.

Early in his college work, Hollowell developed a tendency to participate in

EDWARD T. HOLLOWELL

extracurricular activities which would improve his leadership and increase his knowledge of broad agricultural problems and activities. He was awarded membership in Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, Blue Key, Kappa Phi Kappa and Kappa Delta Phi. He served as president, reporter and program chairman for the Agricultural Club; vice president of Kappa Phi Kappa; secretary and treasurer of the Student Agricultural Fair; and as agricultural member of the Greater University Student Council.

Hollowell began his work with the Educational Service on April 16 and is looking forward to becoming acquainted with each member of the industry in the Southeastern area. Ward urges members of the association to call on Hollowell for any assistance which he may give in their livestock feeding, cotton and other oilseed production and customer relationship activities. His mailing address is P.O. Box 1036, Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Clinic To Be Held

The sixth annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic sponsored by Cotton Research Committee of Texas and the University of Texas will be held in Austin May 15-16, according to Joel F. Hembree.

Among the speakers are A. B. Cox, University of Texas; Griff Neumeyer and Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas; T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; Charles Crandall, University of Texas; Ernest C. Cox, Jr., United States Testing Company, Dallas; Lyle E. Hessler, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Foundation Advisors Named

Five men have accepted positions on the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation's Advisory Fellowship Committee. They are: J. Clyde Wilson, Arizona cotton producer; J. D. Hays, vice president, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation; J. H. McLeod, dean and director, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee; Dr. Ide P. Trotter, graduate school dean and Extension Service consultant, Texas A. & M. College; and Joe C. Hardin, president, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation.

SOUTHERN PRESS CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

FIELDING WALLACE, *President*

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

We are in position to supply

OUR SPECIAL BRAND OF NYLON PRESS CLOTH

Which users tell us is the best press cloth on the market.

We can also supply a limited quantity of

ALL-WHITE WOOL, AND GRAY WOOL PRESS CLOTH

Our more than 35 years of unusual, satisfactory service to the trade is our guarantee that you will be pleased with all of your transactions with this company.

We will welcome and appreciate your business

OUR REPRESENTATIVES:

Louis Tobian and Co.
1512 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas
For Texas and Oklahoma

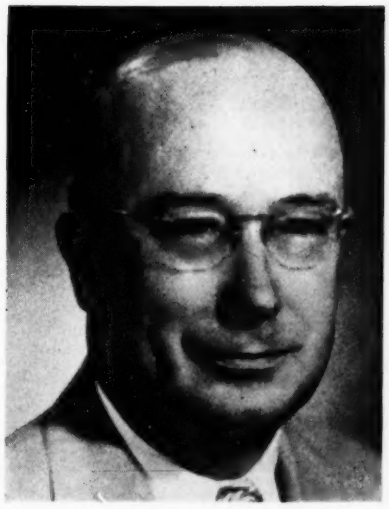
Southern Engineering and Supply Co.
Vicksburg, Mississippi
For Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee

Sam A. Sanders
724 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas

Wertheimer Bag Company
Birmingham, Alabama

Wertheimer Bag Company
Wilmington, North Carolina

Telephone or telegraph us collect whenever we can serve you



Manages Swift Mill

THE APPOINTMENT of M. L. Claxton, above, to succeed T. H. Whisnant as manager of Swift & Company's Oil Mill, Greenwood, S. C., was announced recently by Swift Vice-President C. T. Prindeville, Chicago. Claxton, veteran of more than 17 years service with Swift, joined the organization when Swift purchased the Marion Harper Cotton Gin Company at East Point, Ga., in 1935. He remained at East Point as acting manager until 1937, when the mill was dismantled. Claxton then moved to Atlanta, Ga., as seed buyer at the oil mill there. Late in 1951 he was transferred to the oil mill department at the general office in Chicago, where he remained for several months. In April, 1952, Claxton returned to Atlanta as assistant manager. He remained in that post until his appointment to the Greenwood managership.

Anderson Solvent Plant Installed in California

The Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation's already versatile oil milling facilities in Richmond, Calif., were recently further expanded by the addition of oil and meal producing facilities costing a quarter-million dollars. The heart of these new facilities is a flexible Anderson outdoor solvent plant, supplied by The V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The first solvent plant of its type to be placed in operation in Northern California, this unit can be operated either as a straight solvent extraction plant or in combination with Anderson PreExpellers.

After construction, the solvent plant first operated as a self-contained unit on soybeans, while the battery of Anderson Expellers were simultaneously pressing safflower. In March, however, after completion of the soybean crushing, the Expeller and solvent plant were run in combination with PreExpellers to produce a low fiber and high protein safflower meal desirable to the dairy and beef cattle trade.

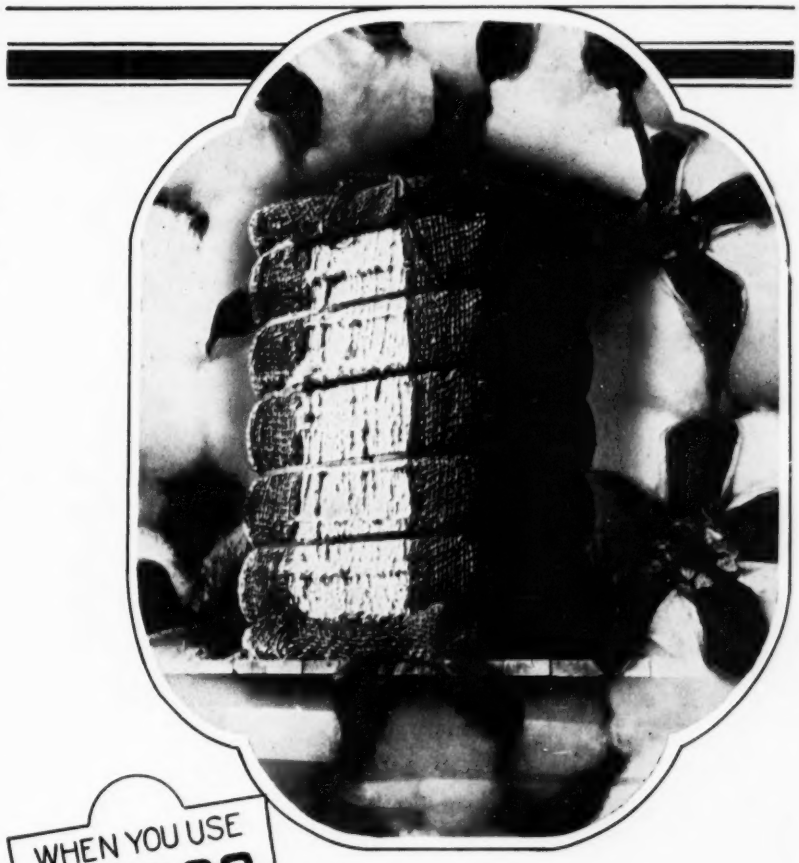
Addition of the new plant to the Richmond facilities is part of PVO's program of pioneering started in 1931. At that time PVO built the first all-purpose Expeller plant in the Bay area employing the early multipurpose Expellers originated by The V. D. Anderson Company. This plant, located in San Francisco, crushed many important oil-bearing seeds including flaxseed, soybeans, babassu, sesame and others. In 1947 the Richmond Expeller plant was installed in a deep water location, principally for the crushing of copra and other imported oil seeds on a ship-to-plant basis.

PVO's new installation is further evidence of the trend of combining the Expeller and solvent process. On oil bearing materials containing a minimum of 30 percent oil content, many believe it is more economical to press out part of the oil in PreExpellers, leaving 12 to 15 percent oil in the cake, and then extracting the balance with the solvent process.

With the new Anderson solvent plant, the Richmond division of the Pacific Vegetable Oil Company now has a daily capacity of 200 tons. Officers of PVO are B. T. Rocca, president; B. T. Rocca, Jr., vice president, and E. A. Hill, asst. vice president. Plant manager of the Richmond mill is E. Ferguson and M. G. Langford is production manager.

Gins Aid Boy Scouts

Abbott Gin Co. and Farmers Gin Co., both of Abbott, Texas, cooperated with their local Boy Scout troop in sponsoring an exhibit of cotton production at the Circle 10 Boy Scout Exposition April 17-18 at Dallas. The booth displayed growing cotton, cottonseed products and activities associated with cotton.



For perfect performance and real economy it's always- "Hindoo"!

Ludlow

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.

Classified Advertising

RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Electric Motors

Sales
. . . Repair

- **Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.**

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2— 75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

8th & Quirt St. Lubbock, Texas 3-4711
502 E. Buchanan Harlingen, Texas 3905
3200 Grand Dallas, Texas HUnter 2801

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw linters—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meats purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—2000 lb. hr. Sharples continuous refinery. Never out of crate. Anderson expellers, French screw presses, screening tanks, screen bars, worm shaft parts. All kinds used oil mill equipment. Having trouble with your screw presses or expellers? We can help you. Write Box "CF" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Used expellers and screw type presses, completely cleaned, overhauled, and rebuilt to your processing specifications with genuine new factory parts. Prices upon request.—Bowman Welding & Metal Works, 501 E. North Street, Decatur, Ill.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—Call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin machinery, 5-70 Lummus powered by M-M (or Twin City) engine to be moved with or without gin building.—M. A. Holscher, Travis, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton Gins, Compresses and Oil Mills. If buying or selling it is to your advantage to contact us. Only handle the best with the best price. Call, Write or Wire M. M. Phillips, phone Day or Night 5-8555, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Late model Murray steel up packing press, ram and casing, tubular type tramper and vertical pump with 15 h.p. motor attached. Will sell at one-half of replacement cost.—A. C. Lyle, Route 2, Brownfield, Texas.

FOR SALE—6 Lummus 678-80 saw automatic gin stands, all steel fronts. 6-80 saw Lummus L.E.F. feeders and conveyor distributors to match. Now in use as unit. Price for a quick sale.—Valley Gins, Peoria, Ariz. Phone J. S. Francis, Jr., YE 7-7693.

FOR SALE—Half price, 2-80 Continental air blast gin plant. All new in 1949. V-belt drives. Four X huller feeders. 6-cylinder air line cleaner. Drier 2 million BTU burner. 100 h.p. electric motor. Seed scales. Hydraulic pump. 1,000 gallon butane tank. Iron clad building. All steel machinery. To be moved.—Ben W. Walker, Jr., Milstead, Ala.

FOR SALE—To be moved, bargain prices. 4 80-saw all steel huller air blast Cen-Tennial gin stands with couplings and mote conveyor. 1 4-80 saw double drum Cen-Tennial all steel condenser. 1 4-80 saw galvanized iron lint flue. 3 80-saw 12" all steel huller air blast Murray gin stands with couplings and mote conveyor. 1 3-80 saw galvanized iron lint flue. 3 53" Mitchell convertible units. 1 steel bound up-packing PX type Murray press. 1 set Fairbanks seed scales. Address all inquires to—Houston Gin and Warehouse Company, Sylvester, Ga. Att: Mr. C. L. Houston.

FOR SALE—Not in Abilene: 5-80 Continental DC F-2 brush gins. 5-80 DC Continental F-3 gins. One 14' Wichita steel bur machine. One left-hand Murray steel press, tramper and pump. One Murray press pump. One Continental 4X feeder. One Continental paragon steel bound press, ram and casing. One 50" 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaner. One 5-80 Lummus up-draft condenser. One Cameron tramper. One Murray burner. One Murray big reel drier, vacuum, separator and burner. 4-80 Murray complete gin to be moved.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Four 70-saw Continental brush gins with model 30 fronts. Four 60-inch Continental double X cleaners. Five Continental 80-saw air blast gins.—Angie Cash Store, Angie, La.

FOR SALE—Conveyor distributor for four 70-saw Cen-Tennials, also four 70-saw Continental gin stands with model "30" huller fronts.—Hamilton & Cole, Baxley, Ga.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus, all metal, ball bearing, double moting, air blast gins with glass and nickle fronts including seed and hull conveyor under gins. These gins in first class condition. Bargain at $4,000.00.—Address: W. M. Dunn, Parrott, Ga.

FOR SALE—40 h.p. FM 3/60/2300/1800 r.p.m. induction with oil starting equipment. Will sell at 1/3 of cost, $400. Triplex press pump with idler pulley same as new $200. New HE 50" separator cleaner all steel.—Lyle Cotton Co., Silverton, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 4-80 saw Murray gin outfit, consisting of Mitchell extractors, seed scales, double conveyor distributor, 4-drum cleaner and 12-shelf tower drier. No press end or power included.—The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Allendale, S. C., J. A. Barker, manager.

FOR SALE—Five 1947 model Gullett 66" feeders. Good condition and priced to sell. Write Box "MG" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin to be moved. Has not ginned since being rebuilt. 4-80 Murray glass fronts, 47 model Mitchell feeders, flat belt. 14 ft. steel bollie machine. New 4-drum cleaner, new tower dryer and burner. 2 new 45 in. fans, 1-40 in. fan, 1 new 35 in. fan, 1 new 15 h.p. electric motor on press pump like new, steel condenser, steel bound press, tramper, dropper, 1 100 h.p. electric motor, V-belt drive, seed scales, rotor lift and bucket elevator.—Jim Krumnow, Otto, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 53 inch four cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Completely overhauled and painted.—A. P. Barton, Route 2, O'Donnell, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 10' x 3-cylinder Lummus all steel bur machine. Good condition. 3 80-saw Continental air blast gins complete with air blast fan, couplings, and tail shaft. 1 10' Continental bur machine with 6-cylinder by 10' after cleaner. Good condition. 1 17-shelf Lummus tower dryer complete with 1¾-M B.T.U. heater, cleaner separator, hot air fan, blow box and piping. Write Box "JT" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—3-80 saw stand Lummus automatic air blast outfit. Complete except power and platform scales. About $10,000 worth of good machinery, together with the gin building and seed house. It's for sale. Make me an offer. See or write H. H. Keene, 2820 Castroville Road, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—In Abilene stock, reconditioned, repainted and ready to go: 1 left-hand Hardwicke-Etter steel press and tramper. 1 50" 7 cyl. Hardwicke-Etter blow-in type steel cleaner. 2 Continental 52" steel incline cleaners. 1 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner. 1 1951 model 52" Continental separator. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib gins with hot roll boxes. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter cleaners with 4 cyl. after cleaners. 1 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter up-draft condenser. One 5-80 Lummus up-draft condenser. 1 5-80 side-draft condenser. 2 4-80 Continental side draft condensers. 4-80 Lummus LEF feeders. 5-80 Mitchell flat belt supers. 4-60" Mitchell flat belt convertibles. 1 66" Mitchell flat belt standard. 4-60" Mitchell flat belt standards with hot air attachments. 4 66" Continental double X feeders. 4-80 Lummus steel front gins. 1 14' Stacy steel bur machine. 1 14' Wichita steel bur machine. 1 12 ft. center-feed steel Murray bur machine. One set Fairbanks seed scales. One Murray press pump.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Big steel bur machines. 1 Continental 10 ft., 1 Murray 10 ft., 1 Wichita 10 ft., 1 Wichita 14 ft. Also wood frame bur machine. 4 Super-Mitchell feeder cleaners, V-belt. Late model. 4 Continental double-X machines, V-belt. Late model. Plenty of other good used machinery on lot at this time.—Spencers Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Hiway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED — Slurry treater, complete delinters, Phelps type unloaders, fans, droppers. Must be bargain. Give complete description and price first letter. Write Box "SG" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—70" or 72" steel cleaner and separator. 5-80 steel distributor. 25 h.p. upright boiler. Seed scales.—Lyle Cotton Co., Silverton, Texas.

WANTED — 10 ft. Lummus bur machine, also rotor lift and impact cleaner. Contact us immediately.—Hamilton & Cole, Baxley, Ga.

WANTED—Used seed sterilizer complete, piston for 80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel cold start.—J. B. McClung, Winona, Texas.

EQUIPMENT WANTED—Modern gin for location 11 miles west Dimmitt, Texas, on highway. Natural gas or electric power. Have 6,000 acres own irrigated cotton. Give long ground lease on location or might take interest.—Miller Farms, 701 North Main, Fort Worth.

Personnel Ads

MR. GIN OWNER—Do you need a man that is thoroughly experienced in the management, construction, operation and maintenance of all types of cotton ginning equipment. Life time experience, with references from all major gin manufacturers, both past and present employers, known throughout the Cotton Belt. Have handled line gins as manager of eight to twelve plants. Am Industrial Engineer and good on promotion. Prefer at least 20,000 bale responsibility on year round basis. Experienced in steam, electric, gas and diesel power. References on request. Available at once for construction or promotion. Address Box "E.E.," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Gin bookkeeping job, 30 years experience with gins and gin books. References furnished. Available now. Write Box "JA" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

GINNER AVAILABLE — Construction, repairing and operation. Many years experience. Strictly sober and "on the ball." Best of references. Immediate connection desired. Write Box "UN" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch

PRACTICALLY NEW GMC 1952 model truck and Fruehauf 34 ft. tandem trailer. Used only few weeks, 26 mile flat run. Total of 6192 miles. Air brakes, heater, etc. 54" removable sides. Handles 60 bales cotton or 17 tons cottonseed.—C. J. King, Box 3132, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—One complete 4-80 gin. LeRoi engine power. Good condition. Not sufficient cotton raised to justify operation.—Toller Bros., Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—U.D. No. 24 diesel engine, 150 h.p., V-belts, pulleys, water pump and piping for cooling system, complete. Need additional power, changing over to electric. All equipment in first class condition.—W. T. Akin, Route 1, Michigan City, Miss., Phone Holly Springs, Miss. 4572.

FOR SALE—Steam engine, modern type spinner counter flow, 14 x 15. Excellent condition. $500.00 f.o.b. Stonewall, Okla. Jimmy Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, or Telephone RIverside 1393.

FOR SALE—Reconditioned 75 h.p. motor with starter and complete V-belt drive to run shaft 650. 10-shelf steel Murray tower with govt. green boll catcher, $500.00.—Pruitt Gin, Itasca, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 3 cyl. 180 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine. One 2 cylinder, 120 h.p., Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine. One 140 h.p. 5 cylinder Worthington full diesel engine. One 75 h.p. electric motor and starter.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

Mike Enjoyed Visit—and Food—at Murray Plant

Mike Dees, whose interest in ginning was the subject of an earlier article in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, recently wrote a letter to The Murray Company of Texas which indicates some of the enthusiasm of this ginner of the future. Mike's letter said:

"I would like to tell you how much I enjoyed eating and being at the Murray plant April 6-7. The food was cooked and served wonderfully. I am 13 years old and have been around a gin for seven years. I haven't missed a ginners' convention in seven years and this year was the first time ever to be at your plant at convention time.

"I have always liked gins very much and hope I always will. My daddy is J. F. Dees of Bonham, Texas, and he has used Murray gin stands and other machinery since he was 16 years old. Thanks again for the food."

• Georgia Cotton Maid To Be Selected

PLANS FOR SELECTING a Georgia Maid of Cotton for 1954 have been announced by J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and chairman of the Georgia Maid of Cotton Committee.

Rules for the 1954 contest will remain the same as for 1953, the first year in which Georgia participated in Maid of Cotton activities. Aug. 1 has been set as the deadline for holding county contests. District contests are to be completed by Sept. 1, and the state final contest will be held in Atlanta about Sept. 15, Moses states. Girls interested in competing may obtain detailed information from County or Home Demonstration Agents.

Members of the Georgia Maid of Cotton Committee, chosen to represent all segments of the cotton industry, in addition to Moses are: Frank C. Carter, secretary-treasurer, and T. M. Forbes, Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, Atlanta; C. E. Carroll, Dublin Bonded Warehouse, Dublin; C. C. Hertwig, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon; W. P. Lanier, The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta; Frank S. Pope, Pope Brothers Warehouse Company, Villa Rica; C. D. Tuller, C. D. Tuller and Co., Atlanta; J. W. Walker, Neely Bonded Cotton Warehouse, Waynesboro; H. L. Wingate, Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, Pelham; C. B. Funderburke, The Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta; J. M. Gloer, Atlantic Cotton Association, Atlanta; and Miss Lurline Collier, L. I. Skinner, and E. C. Westbrook, University of Georgia Extension Service.

European Nations Plan Lint Sales Promotion

Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, National Cotton Council, has announced that the textile industries of Great Britain and France are definitely planning domestic cotton sales promotion programs following conferences with Council representatives. First tests of the British campaign are expected to be made in English-speaking import areas; and the French Cotton Syndicate has made definite plans for a domestic program patterned after that of the Cotton Council in the U.S. Significant results are reported from the current fashion promotion campaign in Great Britain by the Colour and Design Center, Manchester.

Council representatives will meet with leaders in the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy before returning to the U.S.

Mill Manager Buys Champ

T. C. Potts, president, Crenshaw Oil Company, Crenshaw, Miss., purchased the champion Angus steer, exhibited by Sid Sullivant, Batesville, at the Northwest Mississippi Livestock Show in Batesville recently. The champion was sold for 51 cents a pound or a total of $478.38.

New Meal Price; Rulings on Mellorine and Extenders

NCPA reported April 22 that Commodity Credit Corporation has announced a sharp reduction in the price of cottonseed meal acquired under the 1952 price support program. The new price is $57 per ton, bulk, 41 percent protein, Valley, with differentials the same as those provided in OPS CPR 167. No decision had been announced on 1953 cottonseed supports.

The U.S. Supreme Court has declined to review the Food and Drug Administration ban on use in bread of certain chemicals known as bread softeners or shortening extenders. This ends legal action started when the FDA standard was issued in May, 1952.

Alabama's Attorney General has ruled that the sale of mellorine is illegal in that state.

Dr. Waters Killed, Priddy Injured in Accident

Dr. Harold A. Waters was killed and A. A. Priddy was injured April 15 in an automobile accident near Troy, Texas. Both men, associated with Southwest Sprayer and Chemical Co., Waco, have many friends throughout the cotton industry who will join The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in deep regret at the tragic accident.

E. A. Miller Retiring as Extension Agronomist

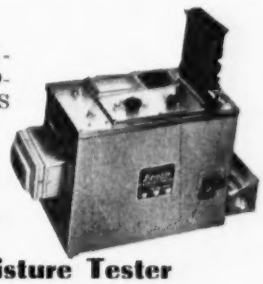
The retirement, effective May 1, of E. A. Miller, College Station, after 30 years as agronomist, has been announced by Texas Extension Service. Miller also served for five years with the Texas A. & M. College system before appointment as agronomist, giving him the distinction of serving longer than any other subject matter specialist. He has many friends throughout the cotton industry who join The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in appreciation of his services to agriculture and best wishes upon his retirement.

■ **W. O. HAMPTON, cotton ginner, Littlefield, Texas, has been re-elected president of the Littlefield Independent School District.**

THREE EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE

Seedburo

Steinlite



Moisture Tester

Steinlite is the only 60 second moisture tester that preserves the sample, requires no strong-arm pumping, no tedious scraping out of sample dish.

More Steinlites are used by Cotton and Soybean men than all others added together. Write for booklet.

SEEDBURO Equipment Company

739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Illinois

Valley Processors

(Continued from page 35)

dent of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, called the opening session of the convention to order April 13 and welcomed the group to Mississippi.

Featured speaker at this season was W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, whose address is published elsewhere in this issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Reviewing Washington developments, John F. Moloney of the NCPA Memphis staff told the meeting that the new administration is friendly and co-operative and welcomes and respects the advice of businessmen.

"There is ample evidence that the budget can be balanced and a tax reduction achieved this year," Moloney said. "If we really want a tax reduction, if we truly want to stop the inflation that has been eating away our savings for 20 years, and if we sincerely desire to stop socialism, I believe we should support the effort to balance the budget."

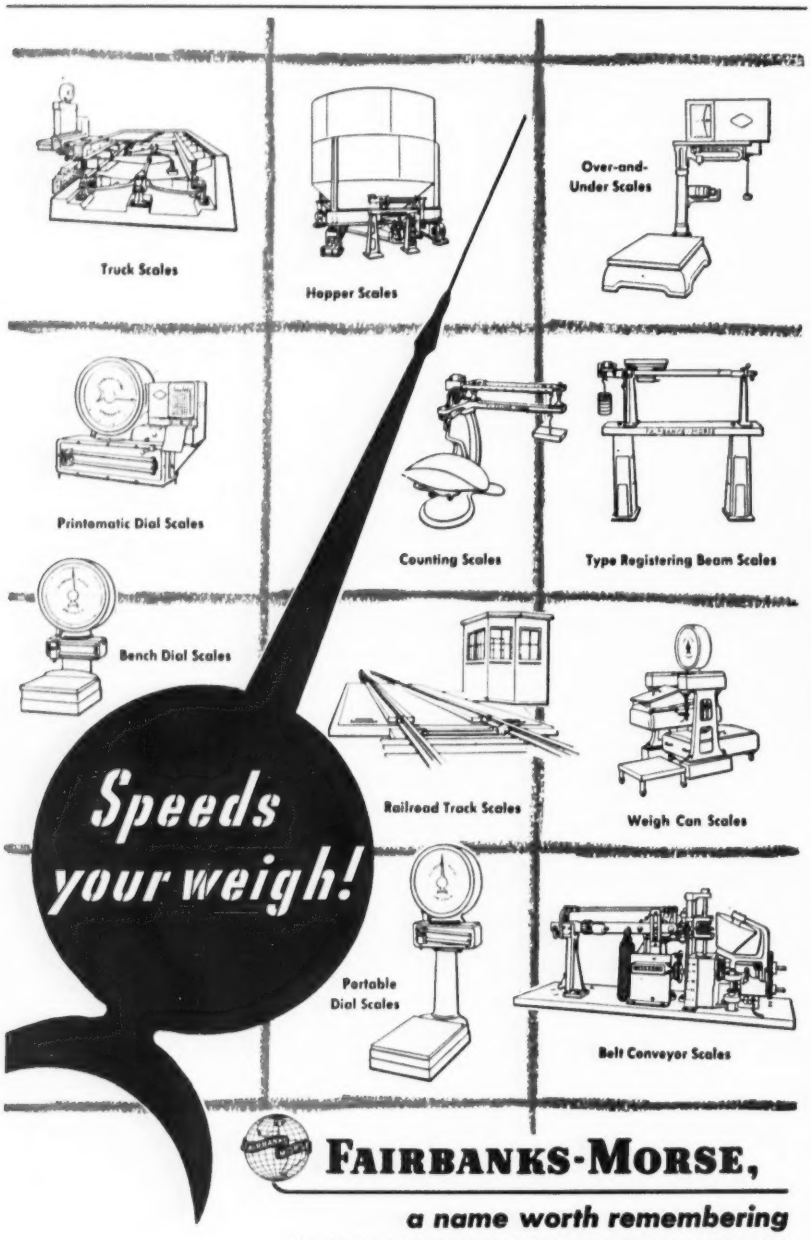
A report on the association's research program by Woodruff was the final business at this season. While the men golfed Monday afternoon, the ladies were entertained with a bingo party.

Financing of oilseed crops was discussed at Tuesday's session by Brown R. Rawlings, senior economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, who said that credit is being tightened but not drastically curtailed. He expressed confidence that the oilseed processing industry will fare well in any credit situation that seems likely to arise.

Warning that oilseed processors must establish a reasonable crushing margin when they buy raw material if they expect to show any profit during the season was voiced by Robert Keeton, economic research department, The Proctor and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, in his discussion of the outlook for oilseeds and their products.

"The most dependable salesman the crushing industry will have in the future is the research worker in today's laboratory," Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, NCPA Educational Service, told the convention. He reviewed the importance of research and educational activities.

Retiring President Stone was toastmaster at the annual banquet Tuesday evening which was the final event of the meeting.



Fort Worth Steel Opens San Francisco Branch

Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Company, Fort Worth, Texas, manufacturers of power transmission equipment, recently announced the opening of a new factory branch warehouse in San Francisco, Calif., to give better and faster service to their Northern California customers. The new warehouse is located at 244 Ninth Street. Phone number is Underhill 3-3037. S. G. Margro, Pacific Coast district manager, will be located in the new San Francisco office from which he will supervise the the entire district. J. G. Temblador will be in charge of the Los Angeles warehouse.

S. G. MARGRO

The new San Francisco warehouse has an extensive stock of Fort Worth multiple and LD v-belts and sheaves. Large stocks of Fort Worth "QD" roller chain sprockets and "QD" sheaves will be maintained. Both of these units use the popular "QD" interchangeable hub, the first of its type to be introduced to industry in conjunction with both sheaves and sprockets.

■ **COATTAIL RIDER? Don't be one! JOIN and SUPPORT your state ginners' association. Share in the work as well as the benefits.**

The Government Program For Cottonseed

PRESIDENT of NCPA tells Valley Processors convention, in this address, that crushers should urge discontinuation of the support of cottonseed prices as the moral, economic, legal and right thing to do.

By W. B. COBERLY, JR.

YOUR PRESIDENT asked me to make a statement; he did not suggest what I should talk about nor did he restrict me in any way. There is a subject of the most vital importance to this industry, so I am going to devote some time to it. This is the matter of the intervention of the government in our crushing business.

To some it seemed fairly clear in 1949 that support of the price of cottonseed would, sooner rather than later, lead to the transformation of our industry from one of private, competive enterprise to a government-controlled industry. Inability to correctly prophesy the future was no deterrent to planners in their attempts to correct initial errors; Nature and Korea simply served to veil their efforts.

Thus it was that the method of calculating parity for cottonseed was altered, with the resulting new parity much higher than the old one. Thus, too, was a more effective cottonseed program designed — one which was said to have been "scientifically" constructed with the help of statistics gathered in earlier years under the guise of marketing research. The avowed purpose of this so-called scientific approach was two-fold: First, to make effective a price for cottonseed higher than might otherwise obtain in the market place, and second, to accomplish this result without appreciable cost or burden to the government.

Despite expressions that such feats were impossible and could not but result disastrously, the support device was made attractive, its dangers partially concealed by verbal declarations of reasonable intent and business-like administration, and we accepted it as something better than we might otherwise have had.

If we liken the beginning to a small fire, it can be said that the fire now is burning brightly and that it threatens to become a conflagration. When this crushing season ends Commodity Credit Corporation will have made an investment of about one-quarter of a billion dollars in nearly 17,000 tank cars of cottonseed oil, in some 800,000 bales of linters, and in nearly 800,000 tons of meal. It may lose between 50 and 100 million dollars before it finally disposes of these products, the carrying cost of which must be running at the rate of some 10 million dollars per year.

These accumulations have resulted, not just because the support program priced the products too high, but because the policy of the government has been, in the main, to withhold products from the market. That policy has gone far toward effectively destroying markets for cottonseed products.

Now this disastrous result, and its enormous cost, could be borne by the industry and by taxpayers and by consumers as the terrible penalty of a moment of folly if there could be any assurance that the program would not be continued. Yet, there are many who want this intervention by the government to continue. While some have been relieved of financial difficulties, and risks, and have had profits reasonably assured, it must be that many individuals have not considered the fatal consequences to their own self-interest of this program.

All of us are familiar with facts of underlying and vital importance to our industry, but some of them should be reviewed here because of their special relevance to any support programs. Some of these are the following:

The over-all consumption of fats and oils for edible purposes is little affected by price; for many decades per capita consumption has not varied significantly in this country.

By-products provided the principal source of domestic edible fats and oils until the beginning of World War II — cottonseed oil from cotton; lard from hogs; and tallow from cattle.

During the last war the infant soybean industry was encouraged by the Department of Agriculture to expand enormously to provide larger supplies of oil and meal.

Cotton production is unaffected by vegetable oil supply and demand factors.

Cattle and hog numbers are little affected by the prices of tallow and lard, although high lard prices, coupled with low corn prices, generally result in increased lard production.

The effect of large supplies of lard and edible tallow on the prices and consumption of other edible oils is more severe now than formerly because of the near pre-emption by detergents of the market heretofore available to cheap lard and tallow through the soap kettle.

Except for salad oil use, soybean oil is technically comparable, and in one respect (color) superior, to cottonseed oil. It would be imprudent to assume that existing drawbacks to soybean salad oil will not be overcome.

Equivalent percentage of parity support for cottonseed and soybeans results in higher end product values for cottonseed than for soybeans. Since the two oils are practically interchangeable, and as soybean meal seldom sells for less than cottonseed meal, support of cottonseed at 90 percent of parity effectively supports soybeans at full parity, and higher. Conversely, 90 percent of parity for soybeans can be expected to effectively support cottonseed at between 70 and 75 percent of its parity.

Cotton acreage control next year, even if continued for some years thereafter, cannot materially alter the increasing accumulations of surplus fats if present support schemes are continued. Cotton acreage reduction will be for the purpose of reducing cotton production; the resulting lower production of cottonsed oil will represent a small part of the total production of fats and oils.

As cotton acreage is reduced, growers can be expected to turn to soybeans. One acre of soybeans will replace four acres of cotton in terms of oil production, and one acre of soybeans will replace seven acres of cotton in terms of meal production.

Because of extraordinary accumulations of corn and wheat under current support programs, it is certain that acreages of these crops will have to be reduced. Again, growers will turn to soybeans, especially if cottonseed continues to be supported at, or near, the present level. Land not switched to soybeans probably will be planted largely to other feed grains and to hay crops.

Under existing law, soybean acreage cannot be reduced without the approving vote of two-thirds of the soybean growers. If corn, wheat, cotton and butter production is to be cut (as any reasonable person will concede it must if the products are supported at prices which result in surpluses), what is the likelihood of a favorable vote by soybean producers for a possible heavy reduction in their plantings? They can point to all the surpluses as having been caused by other farmers; and they can plausibly show that their own support program cost the taxpayer virtually nothing as justification for rejecting acreage reduction. More than this, the soybean grower can urge the continuation of a high cottonseed price support in the confident

expectation that, based on experience this far, he will thus be insured more than an equivalent support for his soybeans, and that any burdensome surpluses will be charged to cottonseed.

A little arithmetic will show that if present support programs which directly and indirectly encourage increased production of fats and oils are continued for long, it would be possible to require the near elimination of soybean production. This is so because of the by-product nature of cottonseed oil, lard and tallow, and because surpluses may not even be successfully subject to give-away treatment.

A severe reduction in soybean plantings could result in a deficit of protein feed, of which soybean meal is a principal source.

Foreign countries will not provide ready markets for American fats and oils. Inelastic demand, trade barriers, exchange restrictions, substantial foreign production and over-priced American products all support this belief.

Release of butter stocks, whether into domestic or normal foreign channels, will largely displace existing consumption of fats and oils in other forms.

Artificially high fat and oil prices provide an enormous incentive to the development of substitutes. So-called fat extenders and emulsifiers are representative of possibilities in this field. The normal development of such competitive products will present difficult enough problems; direct encouragement to their overnight development and use can only intensify them.

Such are some of the basic facts. To some they may seen to have no connection with the natural laws of the universe, nor to have any tie with moral or ethical values. I shall not delve into that field except to say that the right, the moral, the ethical, the economic and the practical considerations all lead to the same conclusion: namely, one may not ignore nature with impunity. Any seeming success is illusory and temporary, and retribution for such effort though not always easily recognized, is nonetheless certain—and severely and painfully destructive.

To confine ourselves to the practical matters involved in this problem, consider some of the reasons now given in urging a continuation of the cottonseed price support program. It can be conceded that no reasonable person takes issue with the objectives; as is so often the case, the differences arise over the means to attain desirable ends.

One of the most frequently stated reasons why cottonseed must be supported is that other agricultural commodities are being supported; consequently, simple justice requires that cottonseed be supported also. Another reason is that production costs are high; that in some cases cottonseed represents the full extent of the grower's cash realization from his cotton crop.

It is reasoned, too, that cotton acreage reduction next year will eliminate cottonseed product surpluses. Another reason is that the farmer's vote must not be overlooked in the practical consideration of politics. Also, it is said that banking institutions will not readily finance businesses which fail to seek the assistance of the government to relieve them of market and marketing risks. Still another is that the general prosperity of the country is founded upon the prosperity of the farmer. And finally, there is the parity concept itself by which the evil of tariffs and other trade barriers was to be overcome, and by which the farmer's equality with others was to be maintained.

You will, I am sure, readily perceive the various moral, ethical and economic fallacies involved in such reasoning. They include: the use of wrong methods to achieve good ends; the notion that the existence of one wrong justifies additional wrongs; the failure to understand the significance of varying degrees of efficiency in production; the belief that political might makes economic right; and the denial of the individuality of man as a child of God in acceptance of the belief that groups of individuals can be "equalized" with other groups.

The questions to be answered are these: Will the best interests of crushers be served by a continuation of the cottonseed price support program? Is the idea practical? How will the problem of surpluses be dealt with?

It is apparent, of course, that what best serves the interests of the producer of cottonseed also best serves the interests of the cottonseed crusher, for their interests here are inseparable.

Price support of cottonseed has resulted in the piling up of tremendous surpluses at the cost of an enormous expenditure of tax money. Carrying charges are heavy. Cottonseed product markets have been lost, some of them probably irretrievably. Gigantic liquidation losses must be faced before the last of the hoarded products is disposed of. Inevitably, there will be the unfavorable reaction of public opinion.

Finally, there is the likelihood of punitive political action against both pro-

ducers and crushers of cottonseed for having created surpluses which, in fact, they had no responsibility for — except as they failed to oppose the schemes which created them. Do these things lend any weight to the idea that the support of cottonseed must be continued for practical reasons? I believe not. On the contrary, they but point to the inevitable culminating disaster if these unsound schemes are persisted in.

The support program could have been carried out in a way to avoid the enormous investment, the hoarding and the loss of markets. Oil, meal and linters could have been sold as acquired, at whatever they would have brought in the market. The loss would have been known immediately, and publicly. Such an operation would doubtless have been condemned as a variation of the Brannan Plan, which, indeed, it would have been. This is not to argue in favor of that vicious plan; it is merely to say that concealment of its cost was not one of its ingredients. Carried out in this manner, would the support of cottonseed be practical? I believe not, for the burdensome cost readily would be apparent.

What proposals are advanced for obtaining satisfactory farm product prices and for meeting the problem of agricultural surpluses?

A recent one called for retention of 90 percent of parity support, extension of supports to other, storable commodities and devising some means of supporting perishable products. It must be apparent that these proposals are not solutions to surpluses—they are the causes of them. Are they effective methods for obtaining satisfactory prices for farmers? Not if they destroy markets, cost more than they yield, invite competition and shackle farmers with the chains of government domination.

Another proposal, not new, but newly-revived, is the two-price system. This would provide for the sale of farm products domestically at a high price, and for their sale to foreigners at a lower price. Aside from the questionable practical result to be obtained by penalizing domestic consumers, foreign sales — assuming there were no other problems of foreign trade — would, under this scheme, simply constitute the "dumping" which we implore others not to practice against us or our customers.

Then, of course, there are always the very plausible and understandable demands for denying altogether the domestic market to foreigners who would sell us products we support and hoard. There is no consonance here with our desire to sell, or even dump, abroad, for to prohibit trade in one direction is to stifle and finally kill trade in the opposite direction.

Other widely supported proposals include intensified promotion of existing markets, search for new uses and new markets, and increased efficiency in production and marketing. No one quarrels with these objectives; indeed, without much conscious thought, these are the very goals toward which industrious free men constantly strive when they are not interferred with. Profit is their incentive, specialization and tools are their means, and the market place is their guide and arbiter.

Nevertheless, in this country during the period of the most remarkable increase in productive efficiency in the history of the world — roughly the 100 years preceding the first World War — the average annual increase in productivity is estimated to have been only between two and three percent per year. That period was one of great personal freedom, minor governmental intervention and, of course, exceedingly low taxes. One may justifiably be skeptical, under present conditions, of the potentialities of increased efficiency; certainly, the hope of such economic progress should not be the basis for extravagance and profligacy in other directions.

Moreover, the destruction of existing markets by resort to artificial price-raising schemes, the creation of hoarded surpluses with their paralyzing effects upon productive efficiency and the invitation to governmental limitation and control of production — which by its very nature must reward inefficiency and penalize efficiency — makes a mockery of production and marketing research and of the search for new markets and of promotional efforts in existing markets.

It is true, though regretable, that unlimited government is capable of initiating actions which have the appearance of harmless aids to prosperity. Low interest rates, easy credit, unbalanced budgets, high wage rates, great public works, generous subsidies, high support prices, give-away programs, grants-in-aid — paid for partly by crushing taxation but mainly by inflation — these characterize the actions by which government creates the illusion of well-being and prosperity.

Although the burden of taxes is terrible, even here there are illusory compensations. For high taxes tend to relieve individuals of any incentive to scrutinize costs and to strive for increased effi-

Harvesting's easier after Defoliation*

with a JOHN BEAN HI-LO SPRAYER

Now you can get bottom defoliation of big cotton with a high-clearance power sprayer especially adapted to the needs of your cotton crop. The John Bean self-propelled Hi-Lo enables you to keep ahead of your crop.

Spray cotton for insect control throughout the season. Accomplish "bottom" defoliation" early on big cotton, then complete defoliation at proper season. Save the early opening cotton bolls, protect the entire cotton crop.

The Bean Hi-Lo is equipped with a boom that sprays 6 rows and is adjustable for heights from 18" to 96". Protect or defoliate your cotton crop at a rate of 60 or more acres a day. Self-propelled, no tractor required.

*Wheel shields for cotton available to meet local conditions.

For more information on the Bean Hi-Lo write for free brochure No. CG-100

fmc John BEAN DIVISION OF FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

LANSING 4, MICHIGAN • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

ciency. Even the annoyances of dealing with ever-increasing government rules and regulations are repressed in the stimulating atmosphere of inflation.

That both confiscatory taxation and the inflation must eventually complete their destructive purposes and come at last to a painful and sobering end, is obvious. Too, it is clear that the sooner they are stopped, the less appalling will be the consequences and the less diffiicult will be the readjustment.

We have had a change in administrations. We have had assurances of the desire of the present administration to balance the budget, cut taxes, stop inflation, get the government out of business and allow the citizens of this country to resume as free, competitive, private enterprisers. Are we, in this cottonseed and cottonseed products industry, going to elect the hard, right road, or are we going to fall back? If we wish to be free and soundly prosperous, we must be willing to face financial difficultiies, provide our own capital, and assume our own risks; any other course means subservience to government, and that leads, finally to profitless effort.

We have a new Secretary of Agriculture who has made some notably sound statements for which he has earned, not the plaudits of our representatives in the Congress, but the anguished howls of some of them. Even the resignation of the Secretary was called for. And what did he say?

He said, in St. Paul, "Price supports should provide insurance against disaster. But price supports which tend to prevent production shifts toward a balanced supply in terms of demand and which encourage uneconomic production and result in continuing heavy surpluses and subsidies should be avoided."

Nevertheless, the wails of distress from representatives of dairymen apparently forced the Secretary to announce a continuation of the butter support program he had inherited from the previous administration. True, under a very broad interpretation of the law, butter supposedly had to be supported at not less than 75 percent of parity. But support was continued at 90 percent. And what have been the results? I think you all know. The government is acquiring and hoarding enormous amounts of butter, the consumption of butter is declining, yet the production of it is encouraged and remains high; agriculture is the butt of many jokes, caricatures, and cartoons — the farmer is being ridiculed.

Are we going to force the Secretary into a similarly impossible position? Or are we going to say, "Mr. Secretary, we know you have the moral stature to know the right, the wisdom to perceive the folly, the stout heart to resist the temptation and the strong lungs to proclaim your convictions. The cottonseed program is extraordinarily expensive; it is destroying our markets; it can only result in disaster for the producer, the ginner, the crusher, the cottonseed products industry, the Department of Agriculture and you. Furthermore, we believe your predecessor may, in proclaiming price supports on the by-products of the by-product of a supported commodity, have acted quite beyond the law which reads:

" 'The following factors shall be taken into consideration in determining, in the case of any commodity for which price support is discretionary whether a price-support operation shall be undertaken and the level of such support . . .: (1) The supply of the commodity in relation to the demand therefor, (2) The price levels at which other commodities are being supported. . . . . (3) The availability of funds, (4) The perishability of the commodity, (5) the importance of the commodity to agriculture and the national economy, (6) The ability to dispose of stocks acquired through a price-support operation, (7) The need for offsetting temporary losses of export markets, and (8) The ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand.'

"We urge you to discontinue the support of cottonseed as the moral, economic, legal, and right thing to do. Such action will, by all tests, be in the best interests of the producer, ginner, crusher, consumer, and thus in the best interest of the general welfare of the United States. You may expect our undivided support."

Are we going to say this, or are we going down before the narrow materialism of the moment to the ignominious depths of ultimate servitude to the state?

A very long time ago, a very wise man, Herbert Spencer, said. "Each generation, habituated from childhood to . . . undiscriminating distribution of aids, accepts it as the natural order of things, and becomes impatient if every suggested good is not provided, or evil cured. There is formed a conception which—fostered by ever-multiplying public agencies for carrying benefits to individuals irrespective of labour expended by them—is capable of developing into the conviction that the personal well-being of each is a matter not of private but of public concern; the manifest limit being absolute Communism."

My prayer is that we will yet revitalize our hearts with all of the courage, ambition, determination and daring necessary to withstand appeals to avarice, greed, laziness and cowardice and thereby expose, for all to see, that goodness which exists in each of us; that willingness to stand upright upon our own feet in living up to our God-given personal responsibilities. If we fail, we forfeit God's gift of freedom.

Feed Test Uses Corn Cobs And Meal for Cattle

Results of a feeding test which utilized corn cobs instead of hay plus cottonseed meal, molasses and corn have been reported in Sutter County, California. Seventy-two head of young feeding stock used in the test were brought to prime market condition in 120 days, gaining an average of two pounds each day. Each steer consumed 27 pounds of feed daily.

LANKART 57

Lankart 57 planting seed. Chemically delinted, Ceresan treated, in printed white 50-pound bags. Write for special dealers' prices. Samuel Jackson, 1911 Thirteenth, Lubbock, Texas. Call 3-8819 collect.

The New Improved

ZEIG Universal Traveling Telescope

The Traveling Telescope That Will Travel!

Sizes 10 and 12 inch diameter.

- No Slip Joint to Bind
- Rolls on Angle Iron Track
- Made to Order for Your Gin
- Roller of 2" Pipe—Sealed Ball Bearings
- Travels Full Length with Light Pressure of Finger or Hand

Also, Complete Line of Gin, Oil Mill and Feed Mill Sheet Metal Products. The Home of the Famous and Talked-about 18 Gauge Elbows.

ZEIG SHEET METAL WORKS

P.O. Box 673 Hearne, Texas Phone 504

Hinckleys Entertain During Recent Texas Ginners' Convention

THE CENTURY ROOM of Hotel Adolphus in Dallas was the scene Tuesday evening, April 7, of an informal dinner given by Hinckley Gin Supply Company of Dallas for a few friends attending the fortieth annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Following dinner, the group enjoyed the Century Room's excellent floor show. Hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hinckley, Jr., F. B. and Dorothy Hinckley III, Joe and Frances Hinckley, and Jere and Marty Hinckley.

At Dallas and Sherman

Plans Are Completed for Texas Ginners' Schools

EVERYTHING is in readiness for the 1953 schools for Texas gin operators to be held in Dallas and Sherman next month, and the arrangements and instruction promise to be even better than at the initial schools last year which brought such favorable comments from the more than 400 gin owners, managers and employees who attended in 1952.

Dates for this year's schools, all of which will be in Dallas except the Hardwicke-Etter Company school at Sherman, are:

May 4-5—The Murray Company of Texas school. The John E. Mitchell Company school will be held in conjunction with this school.

May 6-7—The Lummus Cotton Gin Co. school.

May 11-12—The Hardwicke-Etter Company school at Sherman.

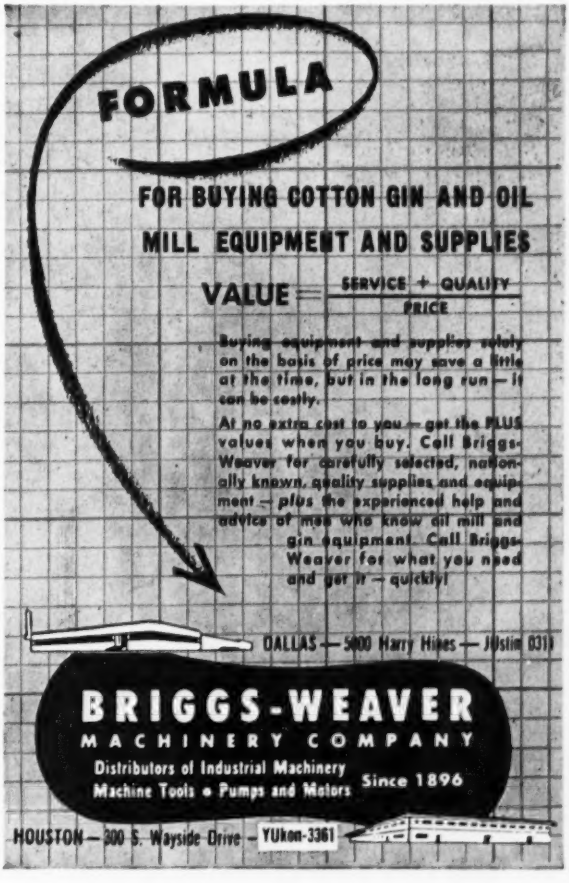
May 13-14—The Continental Gin Company school.

Representatives from any gin may attend several or all schools, and many doubtless will want to attend more than one of these important events, sponsors of the schools believe.

• **Make Reservations Now**—Blanks for making advance reservations have been sent to ginners by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and sponsors are anxious to secure as many advance reservations as possible. They point out that knowing the number of persons to expect will make it possible to plan better for those who attend. They urge all who can, and have not done so, to notify the Texas Association office, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, of the number of persons coming from their gin.

• **Designed for Workers**—"These will be working conferences, designed for those who actually work in a gin," Bush says. "Owners of gins will be welcome, and we hope that many will attend; but we are especially anxious to have actual gin employees hear these practical discussions and see the demonstrations that will be presented. We strongly urge every gin owner and manager to arrange for as many of his gin employees as possible to be at these schools."

At each school there will be two full days of work, starting at 9 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m., Bush said. Fire and accident prevention and other ginning problems, as well as instruction and demonstration in the use of machinery, will be on the program arranged by Bush, A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension cotton ginning specialist, representatives of the gin machinery manufacturers and others.


FORMULA
FOR BUYING COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
VALUE = SERVICE + QUALITY / PRICE
Buying equipment and supplies solely on the basis of price may save a little at the time, but in the long run — it can be costly.
At no extra cost to you — get the PLUS values when you buy. Call Briggs-Weaver for carefully selected, nationally known, quality supplies and equipment — plus the experienced help and advice of men who know oil mill and gin equipment. Call Briggs-Weaver for what you need and get it — quickly!
DALLAS — 5900 Harry Hines — Justin 8311
BRIGGS-WEAVER
MACHINERY COMPANY
Distributors of Industrial Machinery
Machine Tools • Pumps and Motors
Since 1896
HOUSTON — 300 S. Wayside Drive — YUkon-3361

ALBERT R. RUSSELL, Memphis, National Cotton Council, will discuss Mellorine as a cottonseed oil market.

DR. C. R. GRAU, University of California, will review nutritional research on cottonseed meal.

NCPA Convention

(Continued from page 12)

Grove, featuring "A Night in Hawaii"—a Hawaiian trio and native dancers with Eddie Bergman. There will be dancing to the music of Freddie Martin's orchestra with the Sportsmen Quartet.

• **Ladies' Luncheon** — Ladies will be guests at a luncheon at the pool at 1 p.m. Tuesday. Caroline Leonetti, style authority, will present "Something New Under the Sun," fashions created by California designers. There will be an exhibition of diving and attendance awards.

• **Directors' Luncheon**—The new board of directors will meet at luncheon at 1 p.m. Tuesday in the Oval Room.

• **Convention Committees**—The local arrangements committee for the convention consists of C. A. Roberts, Wilmington, Calif.; and Fred Stadelman, James E. Baker, Charles Hester and Wiley Blair, III, all of Los Angeles.

Members of the golf committee are Wm. L. Dickinson, chairman, and Thayer Pattison, both of Wilmington; John Hinman, San Francisco; and W. F. Bird and Wm. Snyder, both of Los Angeles.

• **Officers and Directors**—W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, is president of the association; T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president; A. L. Ward, Dallas, director of the Educational Service; and S. M. Harmon, Memphis, secretary-treasurer. John F. Moloney, Memphis, is economist; and Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director of the Educational Service.

Directors, in addition to Coberly, are: E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; I. W. Dunklin, Pine Bluff, Ark.; O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.; Sam McGowan, Cartersville, Ga.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; A. K. Shaifer, Clarksdale, Miss.; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N. C.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas; Joe Flaig, Dallas, Texas; F. Earl Davis, Harlingen, Texas; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; and J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala.

JOHN F. MOLONEY of Memphis, NCPA economist, will be responsible for many convention details.

GARLON A. HARPER, Dallas, is the assistant director of the NCPA Educational Service.

Compress and Warehouse Group Names Officers

Appointment of John H. Todd, formerly counsel and Washington representative of the organization, as executive vice-president of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, was announced April 21 by Thomas N. Durst, president. Todd will maintain temporary headquarters in Washington, pending transfer of headquarters to Memphis.

Durst, president of the Standard Warehouse, Columbia, S. C., was elected president of the association at its recent New Orleans convention. Other officers include N. C. Blackburn, general manager, Union Compress Co., Memphis, vice-president; and Rufus Mock, manager, Greenville Compress Co., Greenville, Miss., re-elected treasurer.

Georgia Association Hears Kline, Jackson, Twitty

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia held its fifty-third annual meeting at Boca Raton, Fla., April 23-25. Featured speakers were Allan B. Kline, Chicago, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; Robert C. Jackson, Washington, D. C., executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; and Frank S. Twitty, Camilla, Ga., floor leader, Georgia General Assembly.

Flexible Steel Lacing Co. Head Died March 31

Hugh Jay Beach, president of the Flexible Steel Lacing Co., Chicago, died suddenly March 31, in his home in Glen Ellyn, Ill. He was 60 years old and was born in Sioux City, Iowa.

In 1912 he started working for the Flexible Steel Lacing Co. and in 1930 became president, which position he held till his death. He was very active in every phase of the business and was an outstanding authority on metal fasteners for conveyor and transmission belts which the company manufactures.

His many friends in industry were shocked at his untimely death. His capacity for work, his ideals of fair play, his ceaseless desire for good employee relations, as well as his ever present sense of humor won him admirers wherever he went.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hugh J. Beach, two daughters, two sisters, and a brother, Milton B. Beach, who is vice president of Flexible Steel Lacing Co.

Speak at Gin Meeting

Roy Davis, Plains Co-operative Oil Mill, Lubbock, and John McQuien, manager of the co-operative compress being built in Plainview, spoke at the recent meeting of the Edmonson Co-op Gin, Edmonson, Texas. Directors of the gin are Herbert Garrett, Alex Reeves, Ray Sawyer, Tom Carter and J. O. Bass, Jr.

At Texas A. & M. College

Plans Made for Oil Mill Short Course

■ MAY 25-28 are dates for 21st annual event. Superintendents from Cotton States are invited.

Plans have been announced for the twenty-first annual short course for oil mill operators at Texas A. & M. College, College Station, May 25-28, held in cooperation with Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

A superintendents' committee, headed by M. C. Verdery, Houston; and the crushers' college relations committee, headed by G. A. Simmons, Lubbock, have worked with Texas A. & M. in planning the program.

Superintendents from all Cotton States are invitad to make reservations immediately with Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Rooms will be available in the Memorial Student Center, where the short course will be held. Room costs vary, but generally are about $3.50 per person. Two or three persons will be assigned to a room, and those having preferences as to roommates are asked to indicate this when writing for reservations.

Registration will start Sunday noon, May 24, at the Center. Registration cost will be $10 per person.

Meals will be available in the Center and the college cafeteria.

General meetings for discussion will be held each morning, with laboratory work each afternoon in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory. A banquet Wednesday night will be the only entertainment.

Soybean Group Will Meet in St. Louis

The American Soybean Association has announced that its 1953 convention will be held Aug. 20-21 at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis. Four half-day sessions will be held, without any field trip this year; and a number of entertainment features are scheduled. Association officers are Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind., president; Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., vice-president; and Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

Committees Appointed by Ginners' Association

J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, has announced the appointment of the following executive committee: S. Crewes Reynolds, Caruthersville, Mo.; Wm. L. Gatz, Paragould, Ark.; Rufus Branch, Joiner, Ark.; Charles Willey, Altheimer, Ark.; Wiley A. McGehee, McGehee, Ark.; and J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., ex-officio member.

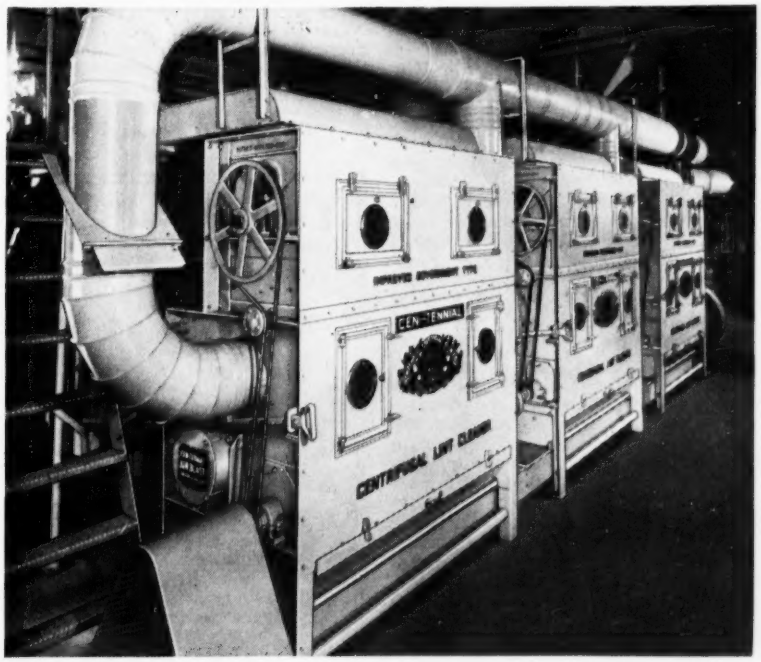
Appointed as members of the board of trustees to handle life-hospital group insurance plan were: Gene Rone, Portageville, Mo; John Black, Corning, Ark.; Ralph Abramson, Holly Grove, Ark.; J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo.; and R. D. Hughes, Blytheville, Ark.

126,000 Bales of Linters Sold Through April 15

Commodity Credit Corporation has sold, through April 15, 126,000 bales of cotton linters acquired under the 1951 and 1952 cottonseed price support programs. The bulk of these sales has been second-cut linters, demand for which has recently increased as a result of the step-up in munitions orders. Linters sold by CCC are approximately equal to the quantity of 1951 crop linters owned by the corporation. CCC still owns the more than 800,000 bales which it accumulated under the 1952 support program. This quantity is substantially in excess of prospective domestic requirements during the remainder of the season.

Margarine Ban Repealed

The Iowa iegislature has repealed that state's prohibition against the sale of yellow margarine. Repeal becomes effective July 4. Efforts, spearheaded by the soybean producers, have also been made to repeal Iowa's 5 cents per pound tax on margarine. Prospects for the passage of this iegislation, however, are not favorable.



FOR CLEANER COTTON WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED GOVERNMENT TYPE CENTRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS • COLUMBUS, GA. • MEMPHIS, TENN.

Gin Services and Costs

(Continued from page 19)

4). In this instance, the use of a drier would not only have meant greater monetary returns to the producer but it probably would have paid the added fuel and power costs to operate the drier by substantially reducing the time required to gin a bale of cotton.

In considering even simple additions to existing gins, careful study must be given to the relationship of drying and cleaning. Efficiency of cleaning machinery is much greater with dry than with damp cotton. When damp seed cotton is subjected to any appreciable amount of cleaning, relatively little actual cleaning will be done, while roping and twisting will likely occur and the lint will usually be lowered in grade because of rough preparation.

For those gin owners whose volume consists mostly of clean, hand-harvesting cotton, the optimum machinery installation would appear to be a full tower drier or its equivalent, extractor feeders, and possibly one overhead cylinder cleaner. Where the type of hand harvesting is such that significant proportions of the ginnings come within the range of Strict Low Middling or below, consideration should be given to the possible use of lint cleaners. As a most effective type of cleaner for removing small leaf particles, lint cleaners offer a means of obtaining additional cleaning when drying facilities are adequate for existing overhead cleaning. This machinery installation as described above can be used to advantage on machine-picked cottons when careful attention is given to cultural and machine-harvesting practices.

From the standpoint of ginners handling hand-picked cottons, the possible use of lint cleaners has several limitations. The initial cost of installation and cost of additional power necessitate a fair volume of cotton to be processed through these machines if they are to be economical. A large part of the clean early and midseason crop handled by these gins may not be subjected to lint cleaning advantageously from the standpoint of producers.

When the machinery requirements exceed those heretofore discussed, the selection of additional units to give the desired results at an economical cost becomes more difficult. The type of harvesting conditions, season of the year, and condition of the cotton as received all exert a significant influence on the amount and types of additional cleaning and drying machinery to be installed. Generally, laboratory recommendations have included overhead bur extracting facilities, dual or chain drying facilities, and two overhead cleaners, all arranged in proper sequence, followed by extractor feeders and lint cleaners for handling substantial volumes of machine-picked or late-season hand-snapped cotton. The extent to which any of this machinery should be installed will largely depend on the characteristics of the seed cotton to be processed by the individual gin concerned, taking ginning costs into consideration.

Limitations of Grade Objectives from the Standpoint of Machinery and Costs

In establishing machinery requirements to attain desired grade objectives, certain limitations arising from seed cotton characteristics should be recognized. A knowledge of the relationship of those lint characteristics which determine the grade or value of lint is helpful in recognizing these seed cotton characteristics. For instance, gray or off-color has permanently lost value by deterioration in the field. However, drying will brighten the color of cotton which is temporarily off-color immediately following rain and cloudy weather. In heavy-producing areas where harvesting continues late into the season and the cotton has lost much color, the feasibility of adding gin equipment to clean this relatively small part of the cotton crop, in an attempt to achieve grades of Middling, is highly questionable. Proper recognition of these limitations will result in lower costs to ginners and frequently greater returns to the producer since bale weight or turn-out is always reduced by cleaning.

—4—

Estimating the costs of proposed increased ginning services can be done easily and with a fair degree of accuracy. From the standpoint of fixed costs, the depreciation and interest on investment can be determined from the machinery and installation cost of improvements which gin machinery manufacturers will readily submit. Increases in insurance and taxes, both relatively small items of overhead costs, can also be determined with little effort.

Another factor which should be considered, both from the standpoint of fixed and operating costs, is the additional power required. In some instances, new power units may be required. Careful attention should be given to both the amount of power required and the continuous horsepower rating of the motor or engine already on hand, possible future requirements, and the source of power which will permit economical operation over a period of years. One of the most common occurrences in gin modernization programs is that of installing additional machinery with little or no thought given to additional power requirements. The use of electric motors on auxiliary cleaning and drying equipment has some advantages and also some disadvantages, the principal disadvantage being its high cost of operation. With proper installation of adequate power units, together with proper maintenance and periodic overhauls, fuel oil or gas engines should provide years of dependable low-cost service.

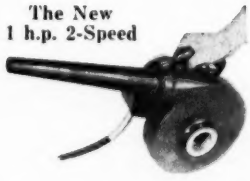
Electricity consumption for gins in the Southeast varies from 19 to 28 kilowatt hours per bale at a cost ranging from 54 cents to 95 cents, depending on the amount of machinery installed and volumes of cotton handled. The cost of diesel fuel for power is somewhat less, ranging from 35 cents to 53 cents per bale.

(Continued on page 54)

EVERY YEAR MORE AND MORE GROWERS ARE PLANTING
WATSON COTTONS
and no wonder, it's
THE FINEST MONEY CAN BUY
High yield of 15/16 to 1-inch staple, high acre-yield, high gin-turnout—three of many reasons why WATSON'S COTTON is the fast-selling seed in the Southwest. State-registered and Ceresan-treated. Are YOU stocking this best-seller?
4 Great Varieties to choose from
• WATSON COTTON
• WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
• WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
• WATSON'S EMPIRE
FERRIS WATSON SEED CO.
GARLAND • Dallas County • TEXAS

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

Want to Buy or Sell
Some Used Equipment?

Need a Good Gin Foreman?

Looking for a Mill Superintendent?

You'll get RESULTS with a

CLASSIFIED AD

in "THE PRESS"

Turn to Pages 40-41 in this issue and see what many ginners, crushers and allied folks are saying in our classified columns. See top of Page 40 for rates. "The Press" is issued every other week, next issue to be dated May 9. So try "The Press" classified pages if you want RESULTS . . . and you'll GET results!

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce Street • P. O. Box 444 • Dallas 1, Texas

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• May 4-5-6 — American Oil Chemists' Society forty-fourth annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 4-16 — Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty-seventh annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 18-19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• May 25-28—Oil Mill Operators Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write: Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty-ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 8-9 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

• June 14-15-16 — New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, N. M. Mrs. Flora L. Lawrence, Loving, secretary-treasurer.

• June 25-26-27 — Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

• August 20-21—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

Panel Added Much to Ginners' Program

SHOWN ABOVE are members of a panel which was one of the features of the recent annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at Dallas. L. to r.: Ed Bush, College Station, Texas Extension ginning specialist; Peary Wilemon, Wilemon Gin, Maypearl, Texas; Jack Criswell, Memphis, National Cotton Council, who served as moderator; Vernon Moore, Stoneville, Miss., USDA Laboratory; Victor Stedronsky, Mesilla Park, N. M., USDA Laboratory; and Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas, cotton merchant.

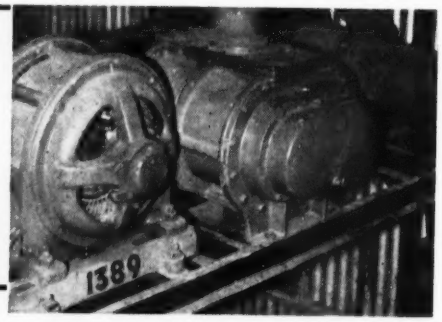
Many Pests Survive Winter On Mississippi Farms

In a boll weevil survey in Mississippi 89 percent of these pests survived the mild winter. According to A. G. Bennett, Extension entomologist, Mississippi State College, 1,152 weevils per acre survived. "This is one and a half times the average for the past 17 years," he said. "Only four years in the past 17 have a greater number survived."

Thrips, unless controlled, are likely to cause considerable damage to seedling cotton, the entomologist states. These insects also were helped by the mild winter and increased in number.

Bennett urges Mississippi farmers to take advantage of two booklets giving latest information on controlling these and other pests. Available through County Agents, they are "Mississippi Spray Calendar" and "1953 Cotton Insect Controls."

ASK THE "Specialists" ABOUT BLOWERS



You'll get that economical, reliable performance you need for pneumatic conveying when you equip with Roots-Connersville Rotary Positive Blowers. They deliver the required velocity and pressure, at low power cost . . . and they are the choice of leading conveyor builders. They're products of almost a century of exclusive, specialized experience in handling gas and air. Tell us about your needs or write for Bulletin 21-B-37.

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE Exclusive Specialists in Handling Gas and Air

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE BLOWER

A DIVISION OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES, INC.
534 Carolina Ave. · Connersville, Indiana

• Pioneer Corn Club To Be Honored

An historical marker commemorating the first federally sponsored rural youth organization in the U.S. will be unveiled May 5 at Lexington, Miss., where that event in 1907 marked a major step in the beginning of 4-H Club work. State and national leaders will take part in the Holmes County ceremony, according to Dr. Clay Lyle, Mississippi Extension director.

In February 1907 a boys' corn club was started by the late William Hall "Corn Cob" Smith, later president of Mississippi State College. Assisting the club were representatives of Mississippi State College, then Mississippi A. & M.; the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, USDA pioneer; and the late W. B. Lundy, first agricultural County Agent of Holmes County and one of the first in the nation.

Boys' corn clubs spread quickly over the South, doing much to help start the shift from the one-crop cotton system to diversified farming. Mississippi 4-H Club membership has grown to 104,000 boys and girls, and in the U.S. over two million rural youth are engaged in 4-H Club work.

Plans for the ceremony at Lexington are being made by a committee of Holmes County citizens, with the Agricultural Extension Service cooperating. Heading the local planning group are County Agent W. R. Sullivan and D. C. Lundy, Lexington businessman and farmer who was a member of the original youth organization.

Peanuts Process Better After Refrigeration

Storage studies at the Georgia Experiment Station show that shelled peanuts of the Spanish, Runner and Virginia types stored at 32 degrees F. rated much higher in flavor, when raw, dry roasted or oil roasted, than similar nuts stored at room temperature. Refrigerated peanuts of the previous season processed like new crop nuts,the report stated.

Spanish nuts were most adversely affected by high storage temperatures, and Virginia peanuts were the most stable in the test. Chemistry Department studies at the station showed that Spanish peanuts also become rancid more quickly than Runner or Virgina types.

65 Percent of New Mexico Crop Value from Cotton

Cotton accounted for 65 percent of the farm value of 1952 crops in New Mexico, USDA estimates show. The farm value of cotton lint was $67,202,000 last year and seed value was $10,108,000. Total value of all New Mexico crops was $118,045,000 compared with the 1951 total of $107,992,000.

Cattle Number in Alabama Reaches All-Time High

The total number of cattle in Alabama reached an all-time high of 1,708,000 head on Jan. 1, 1953, USDA reports. The number increased 15 percent during 1952 and has risen 50 percent since the beginning of 1949. Cattle value was estimated at $158,844,000 at the start of 1953, compared with $178,200,000 a year ago.

OUR EXPANDED FACILITIES

now permit us to fabricate Heavy Structural Shapes and Plates, in addition to our usual line of Blow Piping, Fans, Cyclones, Lint Flue and Dust Control Systems.

NATIONAL BLOW PIPE & MFG. CO., LTD.

New Orleans

REDDING SIMS, President

if it's for a COTTON GIN or OIL MILL

. . . We Have It at
Well Machinery and Supply Company

- SKF Ball Bearings-Shafts-Pulleys
- Pumps and Motors
- Fire Hose and Fire Fighting Equipment
- Hand and Electric Hoists
- Howe Scales and Warehouse Trucks
- Conveying and Transmission Equipment
- Packing and Crimps
- Waste and Wiping Rags

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Inc.
1629 MAIN ST. FORT WORTH

COTTON TAGS

ALL SIZES

You Cannot Beat and We Don't Believe You Can Match WOLFE CITY SERVICE OR QUALITY!

This old reliable house has the capacity to manufacture every Paper and Metal Tag used by every independent and co-operative gin in the United States.

WE MANUFACTURE THE FAMOUS DENMAN METAL TAG
The Oldest Name In The Metal Tag Business!

ALL COLORS

Texas Tag & Specialty Company
WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

Gin Services and Costs

(Continued from page 50)

The addition of gin machinery influences, significantly, the cost structure of any gin which enters into a modernization program. For instance, the addition of $5,000 in machinery would add about 55 cents per bale to the ginning costs of a plant handling a volume of 2,000 bales (Table 5). This increase would approximate $2.65 when $25,000 is spent in gin modernization, over two-thirds of which can be designated as fixed costs.

For those contemplating the installation of an overhead cleaner, the total cost of operation would not be excessive when measured in terms of possible bale value benefits and increased ginning volumes. Total estimated additional costs resulting from the use of a conventional 7-cylinder overhead cleaner would approximate 25 cents per bale at a volume of 1,500 bales, one-fourth of which would consist of fuel for power and the remainder for depreciation and interest on investment.

The installation of driers will materially increase total ginning costs, or about 60 cents per bale for gins handling 1,500 bales. Fixed charges represent only one-half of this amount, the remainder consisting of fuel for electric power and heat supplied by liquid petroleum gas. If natural gas is used as a source of power and heat, estimated costs would approximate 40 cents per bale. Often the addition of a drier can result in decreased ginning time for green and damp cotton, thereby compensating, to some extent, for increased costs of operation. In addition, more effective utilization of labor is accomplished.

The extent to which modernization will improve the competitive position of a gin with respect to volume is entirely dependent on the demand for improved ginning services in the area and the willingness of producers to pay for such services. If the gins are currently providing producers with high-grade cotton, additional services will not produce revenue proportionate to costs. In those areas where rough hand-harvesting and machine-picking are increasing, modernization has attracted additional volumes to those gins. For instance, elaborately equipped gins in the Mississippi Delta, from 1945 to 1948, enjoyed an average volume advantage of 1,140 bales over that for standard gins. In 1948, when the South Louisiana crop was harvested in a clean and dry condition, substandard gins obtained an average volume of 1,320 bales as compared with 1,561 bales for the modern gins. The following year, when the crop was harvested in a wet and trashy condition, modern gins had average volumes of 1,158 bales as compared with 709 bales for substandard gins. On the other hand, a study conducted during the 1950-51 and 1951-52 seasons in the Piedmont area of Georgia, where only a minor part of the crop is roughly harvested, revealed that simple equipped gins obtained volumes comparable to those of the most elaborately equipped plants in the area. Usually, a large part of additional volume obtained when gins are modernized will be in the form of late-season, roughly harvested cotton.

Two methods of approach are available in meeting the increased costs of operation arising from a gin modernization program. One method would involve an increase in ginning rates and the other method involves an increase in volume. Actually, the degree of competition and the availability of adequate services will probably make it necessary to use a combination of these two methods. Also, the degree of efficiency attained by a gin owner in the operation of his plant will largely determine his ability to operate at a profit.

It is essential that if the ginning industry in this area is to be maintained on a sound basis, adequate reserves for modernization will be necessary. Studies in the southeastern part of the Cotton Belt indicate that ginning revenue for modern gins failed to cover actual costs by about $1 per bale. If costs were based on existing replacement values, receipts and costs would show $1.50 per bale loss. Older and more obsolete gins had lower costs, received less ginning revenue per bale, and did not cover their actual reported costs, although the loss was smaller than that for modern gins. Obviously, depreciation reserves are not being accumulated to replace machinery unless it is derived from associated enterprises. Under such conditions, quality of service bears little relationship to ginning income. This condition does not contribute to a healthy gin economy. Clearly, a more realistic approach to adequate ginning rates, together with improved ginning services, is needed through the cotton industry.

■ **YOU BENEFIT whether you belong to your state ginners' association or not. But why let everybody else carry the load? If you get something out of it, maybe you ought to put something INTO it.**

STATIFIER MOISTURE RESTORATION EQUIPMENT

STATIFIER WETTING AGENTS

Kemgas Process Company

2414 Fifteenth Street

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Plant: 600 N. College Phone 2-2894

141- and 176-Saw
Change-Over Equipment

BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . . STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Research BRIEFS

We Are Drinking Less Milk; It's Best Calcium Source

■ Research scientists are frustrated by the contradictions in the U.S. milk picture. Although calcium, found most abundantly in milk, remains the foremost diet need of Americans, consumption of milk and milk products has been declining steadily in recent years. We are now consuming 15 percent less than in 1939, and USDA nutritionists estimate that probably half of our population is getting less milk than needed for a good diet. "It is difficult to plan a nutritionally sound diet with less than 5 quarts of milk a week for each person," according to Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, the department's nutrition chief. In her view more adults, especially, should drink more milk.

In the South, particulariy, lack of milk remains a serious diet problem. Latest official figures show that Southern milk production is running 42 percent less than in the country as a whole. In such milk-sufficient states as Wisconsin, production outstrips milk-deficient areas such as Texas and Florida by some 20-fold. Meanwhile, to cite another contradiction, embarrassing "surpluses" of milk products are piling up in government hands, purchased to keep prices at federally-guaranteed levels.

* * *

TO PREVENT stains in textiles from becoming "set," Agriculture Department experts advise, treat them promptly with cool water. The technique is said to work especially well with stains caused by beverages, non-greasy foods, mud, sweat, and garden foliage.

* * *

New Southern Golf Grass

■ A new grass for Southern golf courses has been developed at the Georgia Coastal Experiment Station, in cooperation with USDA researchers at Beltsville, Md. It's "Tiffine," named after Tifton, Ga., where the work was done, and is a cross of South African Bermuda with domestic Tiflawn. Of much finer texture than common Bermuda, the new grass is also said to be disease-resistant, and "aggressive."

Another new grass, also developed at Tifton, is "Suwannee." Researchers believe it will be a boon to Southern cattlemen. It is especially adapted for good growth in deep sands of moderately low fertility level, stands up well under close grazing and is a good competitor for weeds.

* * *

PROMISE FOR permanent control of blood pressure is provided by a new drug called "hexamethonium chloride," according to medics at Baylor University, School of Medicine, Houston, Texas. In 47 of 58 cases of patients suffering hypertension, they report, administration of the drug brought significant reduction in blood pressure.

* * *

Outlook for Pests Not Too Bad

■ Despite the fairly mild winter, the pest outlook for this season is fairly optimistic, in the view of USDA entomologists. They don't expect widespread outbreaks, although there will be trouble a-plenty in local areas of heavy infestation. The boll weevil is considered the biggest potential threat of all, since winter count on the pest was high. However, it is expected that the pink bollworm, generally speaking, will cause less trouble this year than last. Insects that could hit pretty hard in broad areas over the nation include 'hoppers, the chinch bug, corn borer, and alfalfa weevil. Big question yet remaining is whether the weather from now on will be favorable, or otherwise, to the insect pests.

* * *

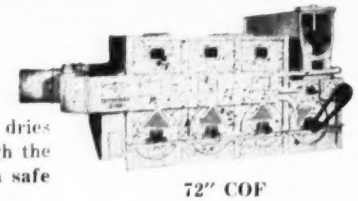
PURDUE FARM scientists report that they have found chemicals that can be used to reduce molds that annually spoil millions of dollars worth of fruits following harvest. Small quantities of low-cost volatile chemicals, they report, "greatly reduced" rot losses after fruits were exposed to treatment for 12 to 18 hours.

Thermo-Last
NYLON PRESS CLOTHS
LOW MOISTURE ABSORPTION
DIMENSIONAL STABILITY
STRONG — LIGHTWEIGHT
EASY HANDLING
SUMNER COMPANY
MILL AND OFFICES — COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
Call our nearest representative —
Robt. Burgher, Dallas, Tex.
Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.
Central Bag Co., Macon, Ga.
Foreign Agent M. Neumunz & Son, Inc., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

THE Finest TELESCOPE EVER BUILT!
Runs on track — unloads long trucks or trailers without moving up.
Easy to Operate
Bronze Oil-Lite Bearings Throughout
Sturdy Construction
A Real Labor Saver
A PROVEN PRODUCT
Last season we were unable to supply the demand. We have a large supply on hand at the present time. But materials are getting scarce.
Better place your order now before it is too late.
The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 TAYLOR ST. DALLAS 1, TEXAS

HINCKLEY

The 72" COF Drier-Cleaner-Boll Opener dries the cotton by blowing dry, hot air through the cotton as it is spread out thin. We use a safe Hinckley Hot Air Furnace.



72" COF

Write:

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY

4008 Commerce St. Dallas 1, Texas

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible

BUILDINGS

For—

• COTTONSEED

• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected

Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

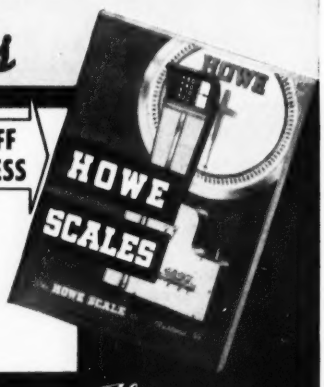
Muskogee, Oklahoma

HOWE Scales

Let Us Send You This New Condensed Catalog

JUST OFF THE PRESS

The *NEW* Howe Scale Condensed Catalog showing a complete line of industrial scales and hand trucks is yours for the asking. Includes data on the new Howe Weightograph and the new Howe Tape-Drive Dial Scale line for improved weighing operations. Send for your copy today.



Dept. CG-1, Rutland, Vermont

Please send me:

HOWE CONDENSED SCALE CATALOG NO. 11 ☐

HOWE HAND TRUCK CATALOG NO. 15B ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

The HOWE SCALE *Company*

Rutland, Vermont

New Plastic-treated Sacks Outwear Ordinary Bags

An improved cotton pick sack may soon be available to cotton growers, the National Cotton Council reports. Scientists engaged in research for major pick sack manufacturers are developing a new plastic-treated sack which will by far outwear the ordinary untreated sack.

Claude L. Welch, Council director of production and marketing, says that "the manufacturers state that although research on new sacks is not complete, field tests of experimental sacks were conducted during the 1952 harvest season. The tests revealed that the plastic coating vastly increased the life-use of cotton pick sacks."

The asphalt-treated sack has given good service, but it has some disadvantages. "Council technicians last fall determined that this sack is one of the sources of tar damage to cotton fiber and fabric. Through use of the new plastic-treated sack it is anticipated that this source of tar will be eliminated, marking one step in the industry-wide program to provide cotton manufacturers with cleaner, better cotton fiber," Welch says.

Jones Made Sales Manager Of Hercules Powder

E. Langford Jones has been named sales manager of the Virginia Cellulose Department, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. In his new capacity he will be in charge of the sales of bleached cotton linters.

He joined Hercules in 1939 immediately after graduating from William and Mary College and started his career as a chemist at the Virginia Cellulose Department's plant, Hopewell, Va.

After serving as operating supervisor and chief chemist of this plant, Jones was transferred to Wilmington in 1950 to the department's sales division. For the past year he has been sales supervisor for the department.

Auto Accident Takes Life Of E. Roy Tinsley

E. Roy Tinsley, Siloam Springs, Ark., was killed in an automobile accident in Wichita Falls, Texas, on April 11. He was the owner of several gins in the West Texas and Western Oklahoma areas and had formerly operated a gin in Garland, Texas.

He is survived by his wife; a son, Ed R. Tinsley, Lamesa, Texas; a daughter, Mrs. Corinne Rutland, Phoenix, Ariz.; a brother, Claude B. Tinsley, Amarillo, Texas; two sisters, Mrs. Hattie Squire and Mrs. Nell Blakenship, both of Mangrum, Okla.; and five grandchildren. Funeral services and burial were in Garland.

Corn Support Total Is Up

USDA reports that farmers stored 270,359,176 bushels of 1952-crop corn under Commodity Credit Corporation price support through March 15, 1953. This was an increase of about 42 million bushels since the previous report which covered the period through Feb. 15, 1953. Through the full month of March last year quantity of 1951-crop corn put under support was less than 24 million bushels.

Presenting

E. R. Barrow

Memphis, Tenn.

E. R. BARROW, Memphis, Tenn., was born on June 18, 1878, at Port Allen, La. He was graduated from Louisiana State University in 1898.

Barrow began his career as a chemist with the Union Oil Company, New Orleans, and later transferred to Memphis with the American Cotton Oil Company. In 1905 he established a private laboratory, and in 1917 he and G. Worthen Agee consolidated, forming Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc. Barrow is vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

Barrow married Mydelle Edmons on June 28, 1905. She died in 1947. Barrow has one daughter, Mrs. Hunter Lane, four grandchildren and one greatgrandchild.

He is a charter member and past president of the American Oil Chemists' Society and a member of the chemists' committee since 1909 and the seed grading committee since its establishment. He has served as chairman of the technical advisory committee of the NCPA.

He has been vestryman of Calvary Episcopal Church for 35 years, a member of the executive committees of Southwestern College at Memphis and of the Hospital for Crippled Adults, a past president and member of the Memphis Rotary Club, a thirty-third degree Mason and Shriner, a member of the Memphis Country Club, the Tennessee Club, and secretary-treasurer of the Horse Shoe Lake Hunting and Fishing Club.

New Bulletin

DESCRIBES BAUER BROTHERS CO. SEED PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Bulletin 0-4 of The Bauer Brothers Co. illustrates and describes hulling and separation equipment for oilbearing seeds and nuts. The machines featured are disc and knife hullers, pneumatic-mechanical separators, and rotary cylinder-type beaters. They are used for processing cottonseed, sunflower seed, tung nuts, peanuts, etc. The manufacturer offers engineering and laboratory service to solve specific problems. A copy of the bulletin may be requested from the company at 1701 Sheridan Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

SPECIALISTS in

• General Gin Repair • Tin Work—Blowpipes, Elbows, etc. • General Machine Work • Custom Welding—Portable Rig Available • Prefabricate Tower Driers, Gin Offices, Bale Platforms, Soybean Elevators, Cyclones—Dust Collectors.

We are representatives for:

The Murray Company (parts)
The John E. Mitchell Company (parts and belts)
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company
Fafnir Bearing Company
Browning Sheave Company
Fairbanks-Morse Company
Kemgas Statifier Company
Phelps Fan Company
General of Detroit Fire Appliances
Beltraction Company
Yellow Devil Sprayers (Insecticides and Herbicides)

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO.

P. O. Box 451 Paragould, Arkansas

2 National Favorites!

Wesson Oil

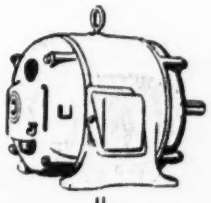
Preferred for America's Salads. . . . More popular every day for Stir-N-Roll pastry and biscuits!

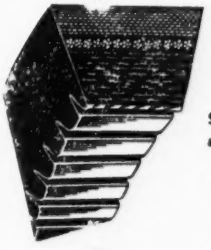
Snowdrift

Pure vegetable shortening . . . Emulsorized for quick-method cakes . . . makes digestible, good-tasting fried foods.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

NEW YORK — NEW ORLEANS — SAVANNAH — SAN FRANCISCO — HOUSTON — CHICAGO





LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.

1944 TEXAS ST. LUBBOCK, TEXAS

IS PLAINS HEADQUARTERS FOR

DAYTON'S NEW LINT CLEANER. V-BELT DRIVE CHANGE-OVER

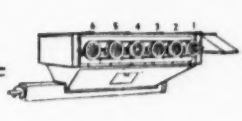
ASK ABOUT IT TODAY!

MOTOR **RE** WINDING PAIRING BUILDING

Spare motors for gins and oil mills. New and used motors.

MEMBER N.I.S.A. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

DIAL 5-6898—(NIGHT) 5-6759



7 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES TO SERVE YOU

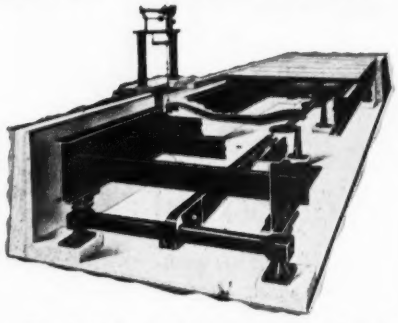
★ Memphis, Tenn.
★ Little Rock, Ark.
★ Blytheville, Ark.
★ Cairo, Ill.
★ Des Moines, Iowa
★ Chicago, Ill.
★ Clarksdale, Miss.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES
Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products,
Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers — Germinations

WINSLOW MOTOR TRUCK SCALES

Capacities and
Lengths for
Long Modern Trucks,
Truck Trailer Outfits

15, 20, 30 and 50 Tons
Lengths to and including 60'



Type "S" Winslow roller bearing motor truck scale can be furnished with direct-reading beam, ticket printing beam, or for a visual reading attachment.

The simplicity in design and fewness of working parts result in accurate weighing for many years—with minimum of maintenance. Imprints weight of tare and gross load on scale tickets with one, two, or three copies of weight. A modern scale widely used throughout the U.S. and abroad.

Write or phone for more details

WINSLOW SCALE COMPANY
Scale Manufacturers for 50 Years — TERRE HAUTE, IND. — Phone: North-6515

the HESS-BRIGHT "SY" UNIT PILLOW BLOCK from SKF

. . . the latest addition to SKF's anti-friction line for ginning applications!

Here are the design features:

- DuPont Fairprene Red Seal retains lubricant. Wiping action of seal against inner ring is practically frictionless.
- Rotating Flingers exclude dirt.
- Set-screws for ease of installation.
- Spherical outer ring compensates for initial misalignment.
- Alemite fitting for re-lubrication.
- Interchangeability with existing installations made possible by bolt hole spacing and center height features.
- Shaft diameters — 1-3/16" to 2-15/16".

SKF® BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., Philadelphia 32, Pa. — *manufacturers of* **SKF** *and* HESS-BRIGHT *bearings.*

7419

Ogden and Arksoy Soybeans Suggested for Arkansas

Tests have shown that the soybean varieties best adapted to Arkansas conditions are Ogden and Arksoy, according to Dr. Paul E. Smith, assistant agronomist, Experiment Station, University of Arkansas. In general, Ogden is slightly superior to Arksoy in seed yield and oil content, he adds. Dr. Smith recently summarized the results of soybean varietal trials conducted at Fayetteville, Stuttgart, Marianna and Clarkedale during 1949-52.

The soybean varieties tested were divided into maturity groups. Ogden and Arksoy belong to the early mid-season group, Dr. Smith states, which best fits Arkansas conditions. A new variety, Dorman, has joined the early group and is being recommended in preference to S-100 to extend the harvest season or for special situations. It has proven superior to S-100 in oil content, disease resistance and ground cover, and will equal or excel S-100 in seed yield.

Varieties in the very early group are not generally recommended for use in Arkansas, but where a very early variety is desired to fit into a rotation or meet a special need, the tests show that either Perry or Wabash may be grown. In the southern part of the state, the late mid-season varieties Volstate and Roanoke are adapted, although yields will be reduced in years when there is a late summer drouth.

Copies of "Soybean Varietal Trials in Arkansas, 1949-52" may be obtained from County Extension Agents of from the Bulletin Office, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Cotton Linters

(Continued from page 16)

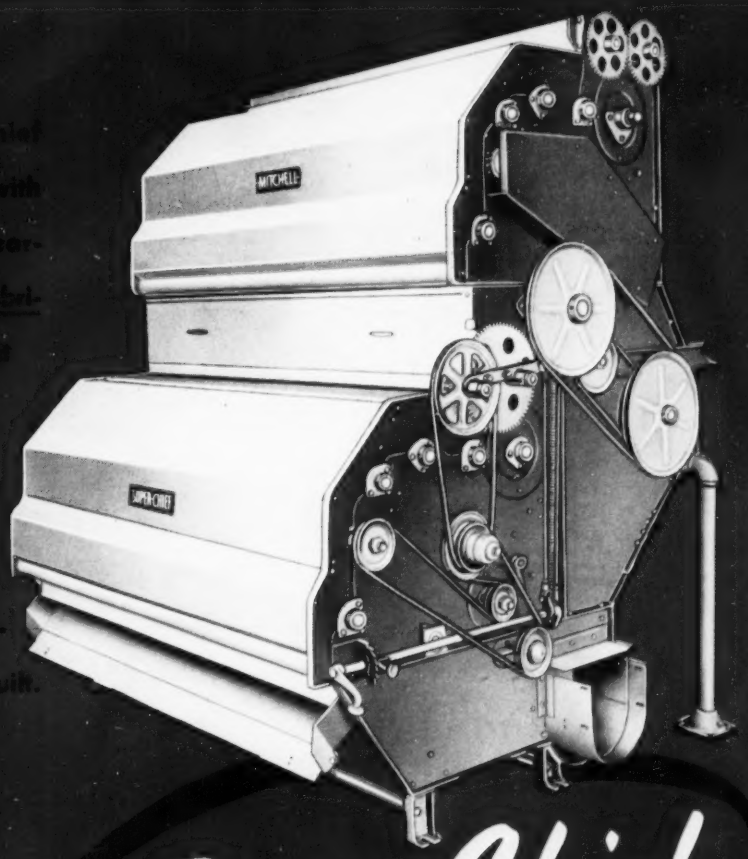
bark on development programs to clean seed and lint basically by new methods. Not having such an environment to overcome, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory is putting concentrated effort in a program to develop new methods for cleaning seed. New basic approaches to the problem may well yield solutions which have not been obtained through modifications to existing equipment. Already Dr. E. A. Gastrock has traveled throughout a large part of the Belt to obtain a feeling for the requirements of the industry. The problem is being approached on a very sound economic basis. This work must be supported wholeheartedly if maximum results are to be realized. The interest of other independent groups should be obtained, and cooperative projects should be started where possible. The Stoneville Cotton Ginning Laboratory has indicated that it will incorporate the reduction of trash in seed as an important factor in the development of improved gin equipment.

The rest of the problem is up to the oil mill processor. The work of others involved in improving value of linters to the oil mill depends primarily on the role assumed by the oil mill operators in supporting such work. To insure maximum results in linters value improvement, the processor should: (1) work continually in his mill to improve the quality of products produced from both clean and trashy cottonseed, (2) contribute suggestions and experience to groups working collectively on the problem, and (3) actively encourage and co-operate with equipment manufacturers in their work to develop improved equipment and new uses for linters.

SEALED

Self-Lubricating Bearings

The MITCHELL Super Chief Unit is now equipped with permanently sealed bearings . . . requiring no lubrication. This improvement plus many other new features combine to make the 1953 Super Chief Unit the finest feeder-extractor-cleaner we have ever built.



JOHN E.
MITCHELL
COMPANY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Super Chief

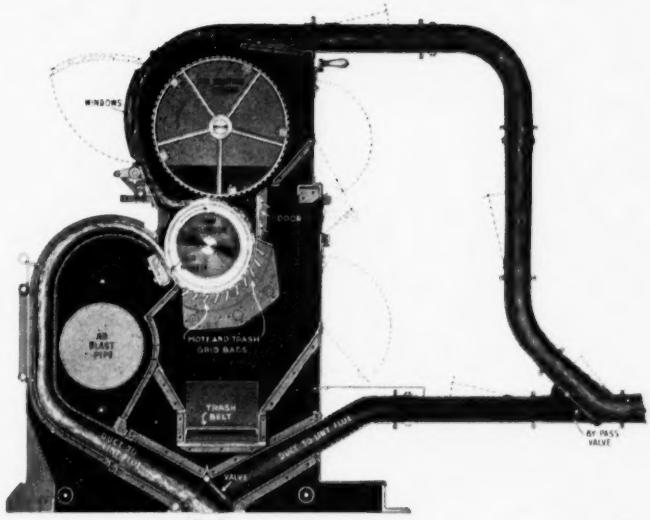
Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for Half a Century

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

LINT CLEANER

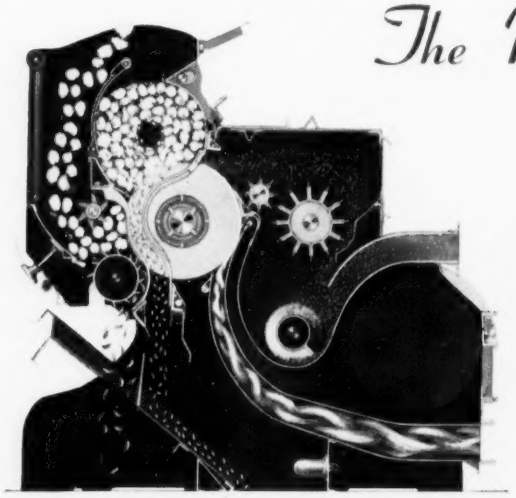
Efficient
Improves Sample
Fits Any Make Gin
No Damage to Fiber
Simple in Operation
Ample Capacity for 90-Saw Gin
Profitable to Ginner & Producer

Write for special bulletin



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS **Sherman, Texas**



The one Gin HAVING ALL features wanted by owners and operators

The New

MURRAY 90

"Safety Gins"

These amazing NEW 90-SAW GINS have been designed throughout with a view of affording operating personnel the greatest possible safety protection. The entire front assembly is hinged at the bottom, so that the top swings forward and away from Saw Cylinder. Sprocket and Chain Drives and Ends of Saw Cylinder are fully enclosed with Safety Shields. Actual field tests in various locations have shown a positive increase in capacity ranging from 12½ to 25 percent. It is a completely new Gin, of much heavier design, produced by precision methods, and requiring a minimum of adjustments.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • FRESNO